IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE' are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,010.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th July.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	.....
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	.....
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA	7000	.....	.....
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	.....
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	.....
7th Mar	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	.....
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	.....
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	.....
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA.....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	.....
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE		RETURN.	
	"A" rate. Rs.	"B" rate. Rs	"A" rate. Rs.	"B" rate Rs
To MARSEILLES,	494 or	495	891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	637 or	638	940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'selles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	.....	26 July	20 Aug.	.....
City of Glasgow	6529	31 July	.....	22 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 ,,	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 ,,	.....
City of Pecuniary...	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London*.....	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New Twin Screw†....	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 24th July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2135	Friday 25th July ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 24th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Bankura," 3,159, tons, on Thursday the 24th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 24th July.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
19th July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	9000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilauber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 554*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gotnards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Aitrau..	7588	D. Cosulich	6th Aug. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the

PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukei
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping. (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Feagtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchaag
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilning
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawapore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferospore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

"ROYAL" POINTS.

We have recently accepted the agency of the "ROYAL" TYPEWRITERS and have just unpacked our first consignment of these far-famed machines.

The "ROYAL"	is the most visible of all visible writers.
The "ROYAL"	is a modern, high-grade machine in every respect.
The "ROYAL"	has a Universal Keyboard comprising eighty-four characters, including fractions and other special marks.
The "ROYAL"	retains all its letters in true alignment *permanently* and is noted for the fine quality of its work.
"The ROYAL'S"	type-faces are ingeniously protected so that they cannot become battered by striking one type upon the back of another.
The "ROYAL'S"	Tabulator is operated by a natural forward pressure, which is quick and positive in its action. This device is useful in paragraphing and is a time saver in addressing envelopes, telegrams, statements, analyses and many other uses.
The "ROYAL'S"	Back-Space Key, another time-saver, which moves the carriage back one space, is one of its most useful features and greatly appreciated by operators.
The "ROYAL'S"	Two colour arrangement is unequalled for Stencil work a touch on the lever throws the ribbon out of operation. It is a boon for operators in not staining the hands or clothes and saves the trouble of frequently lowering the ribbon.
The "ROYAL"	is light running and speedy.
The "ROYAL"	has scarcely more than half as many parts as other standard typewriters, yet contains every essential feature; is compact, portable and light.
The "ROYAL"	is simple and durable and will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time than any other typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	meets every modern requirement.
The "ROYAL"	will do every kind of work that can be reasonably demanded of a typewriter.
The "ROYAL"	has an exceptionally heavy Manifolder and will make more Carbon copies than any other machine.
The "ROYAL"	has other practical improvements, the advantages of which will be apparent upon examination of the machine.
The "ROYAL"	is universally approved for the sole reason that it has proved itself the most satisfactory and economical and is sold at a reasonable price.

Should you desire to see how the "ROYAL" works please call at our establishment, or make an appointment at your office, when our operator will bring a machine for your inspection.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
95, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,	
Chester	125o	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,	
Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LOST.

LOST by my Customs Clerk, on Friday, the eleventh inst., at Church Gate or Marine Lines, a BUNDLE of G. C. NOTES containing Rs. 700. The honest finder who returns same to the Undersigned or any person who can give information leading to the finding of the money will be handsomely rewarded.

A. D. MYER,
Dharavi.

TRIESTE.

AGENT, very well placed with Oil Mills, desires Agency of EXPORTERS of GINGELLYSEED, LINSEED and GROUNDNUTS,

ADDRESS :—
WILLIAM EDWARD JEGHER,
TRIESTE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEGHLA DIVAL NAKWA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on in or to the said pieces or parcels of land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure, situate at Parel, Mingutmandli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 148, 163, etc., Collector's New No. 12076, and New Survey No. 2-2929r and assessed by the Assessor and Collecto, of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. ward No. 1890, Street No. 886, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Bhanjibhai and Jeeva Valli, on or towards the West by the plot bearing New Survey No. 3-2929, hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the East by the property of the Pearl Mills, Ld.

SECONDLY :—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate at Parel, Mingutmandli, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 257 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 148, 163, etc., Collector's New No. 12076, and New Survey No. 3-2929, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 1891, Street No. 887, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Bhanjibhoy and Jeewa Valli, and on or towards the East by the plot bearing New Survey No. 2-2929, hereinbefore first described. And

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate at Parel, Mingutmandli, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,293, square yards of thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 148, 163, etc., Collector's New No. 12076, and New Survey No. 2-2928, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 1894, and Street No. 890, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedalli Bhanjiboy and Jeewa Valli, on or towards the South by the property of Ramdas Purshotumdas Javeri, on or towards the West by the plot bearing New Survey No. 2927, and on or towards the East by the property of the Pearl Mills, Ld.

The above three pieces of land are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said vendor.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1913.

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FOR SALE.—Offers are invited for the PURCHASE of any or all of the undermentioned PROPERTIES. Intending purchasers should communicate with the Undersigned, between the hours of 3 to 6 in the afternoon, offers will be accepted till 25th instant.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

1. Land adjoining to the road on the sea side west of Palli Hill, Bandra, near the European Gymkhana commanding a good view suitable for building purposes, admeasuring about 15,000 square yards and studded with Mango grafts yielding annually a very good income and also about 14,000 square yards of Paddy fields, on the West side of Palli Hill, near Amabai Petit's Orphanage.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 65 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

12 bags dry chillies, booked under Tam Jobba to Colaba, Invoice R. R. 84426 of 16-313, sender Jhumgalal consigned to self.

A description list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Sweeping, etc, at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

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MENESSE & Co.,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin.
1 grey pony quiet in harness.
1 bay Waler horse, 15-3 quiet harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES, AT SLATER ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgages and with the concurrence of the Mortgagor, Mr. Pandurang Vishnu Abhayanker, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction, on the premises the following properties :—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, being a portion of the land known as "Anjirwady Land" admeasuring 780 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses and chawls standing thereon, situate lying, and being near Grant Road on the East side of Tardeo Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 54-55, 104, 150-151, 307, 378, 385, 388; New Nos. 13555, 13654 13655, 13829-13891, 13893, 13895. Old Survey No. 201 to 207, and New Survey No. 7049 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D ward Nos. 3688 (7) 3688 (7 a a) Street Nos. 17 17 A A ward No. 3688 (7B) and Street No. 17 (B), Ward No. 3688(7c) 17 (c), at Slater Road, and bounded on the East by a private passage about 20 feet wide, on the West by a private passage about 20 feet wide on the South by the Slater Road and on the North by the property of Nanabhoy Rustomji Mehta.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office in 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sargent House, Apollo Bunder opposite the tram stable, (ground floor) valuable and handsome teak and black wood also carved household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware dinning table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, table hanging and hall lamps, wall clocks, meat safes, carpets, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, china and Japanese vases marble top chiffoniers, English palm stands, marble top tables, teapoys, one ebonized iron frame cottage piano, one brass 400 days time piece single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, revolving chival glasses majolica jardineers, soil linen baskets, reclining sofas, copper and aluminium utensils, sewing machine, bicycle, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. E. Williams, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 31st Inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Donald house, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Tramway Stable, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board dumb waiters, lamps, screens, carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinet ornaments, China and Japanese vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chests of drawers, cloth and gown presses, bent wood chairs, one cottage piano, by Rose and Co., marble top tables, teapoys, China matting, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Geo. Sawle, Esq., and others, catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FRASER ICE FACTORY, as a going concern.

Under instructions from Mr. S. B. Fraser the Liquidator of the Fraser Ice Lt. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 1st August, 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, the following :—

A. The whole Ice-factory facing the new Alexandra Dock with good will, fire proof, one storyed building 170' by 50', another 3 storied small buildings.

B. 2759 sq yards of land including six vacant plots for godowns leased for 99 years (12 years are spent).

C. The whole Ice machinery consisting of 6, 6 and 10 tons each complete.

In the alternative 3 separate ice plants one for 10 tons and two of 6 tons each, complete with three boilers, three engines, 14 ice cell tanks, refrigerators, condensers etc., etc., in one lot or in three separate lots or piece meal as may suit intending purchasers will be put up to Auction on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.).

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1913.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sofala, Captain F. Moth, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Java met with strong wind and heavy south-westerly swell.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 957 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Salsette, 2391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Canara, 3889 tons. Captain R. G Dogge, sailed yesterday for Angerhead Java, with ballast.

The steamer Meteor, 2545 tons, Captain J. Remmersen, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3186 tons, Captain G. Rouchi will sail today for Genoa etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Romera, 3188 tons, Captain R. Burns sailed yesterday for Dunkirk &c with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 17th July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R I M. VESSELS.

d M S Lawrence Finnis ....R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Healey ... ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie . Comd Robinson .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —JULY 18.

Astoria .....2743 Hogan ..... .T M and Co
Abydos .....1940 Davies .....B and A S N Co
Banes.....3791 Garwood .....P and O Co
Broconian..... 2577 Jones ....K N and Co
Cleopatra .....2129 Pronovich .. A L S N Co
City of Birmingham ...4038 ..... Haughton ... K N & Co
Hoseines... 994 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... .. 605 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron..... . 2410 Hannah ..... Jeddah... . T M and Co
Kamakura Maru ...3798 Hori .....N Y Kaisha
Lindula .....2133 Walk .... M M and Co
Lawoe .....1317 Coates . .. Jeddah D . Koundwani
Marroaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Meteor.....2541 Remmerson...W & A G & Co
Nyanza ...2632 Mcallister.....W and A G & Co
Nairung.....2362 McNeil .....T M & Co
Ramsay.....2739 Mullen ..... P and O Co
Salamis... 2796 Rodger...Portsaid...T M & Co
Scharzfels ..2534 Strykers...W and A G and Co
Stephanotis ..2584 Scottiigo...A Yuesani Co
Scouldturm...3187 Klappenburg ..W & A G & Co
Sofala.....3135 Meth ....M M & Co
Salsette.....3391 Vine .....Aden ...19-7..... P & O Co
Trieste.....3203 Grimmer..... ..A L S N Co
Islami..... .....1604 Hagbe..... .....T M & Co
Canara.....3889 Dogge .. Java...M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3186	Ronchi	Genoa	19-7	R Line
B Lindenfels	...	.....	3525	Muller...	...18-7... W & A Graham & Co
C & R Dido	...	3127	Williams	.. Hull	24 7 J F and Co
D & E Neumfels	...	3541	Freiche	Karachi	..... W and A G and Co
F Umta	.....	3497	Babb	... Calcutta	19-7... .. M M & Co
G Budrie	.....	1613	Fisher	.....	Arab Stra Ld
H Umsinga	..	1469	Cox..	Liverpool	...W & A G & Co
K Ville-de-Oran	...	..3094	Masson	..	J M & Co
M Arcadia	...	3514	Barchan	.....	P and O Co
O Salient	...	2419	Westcott	...	...S Smid & Co
P Clan Sinclair	...	3291	Smith	..	J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Bristol	...4445	Henderson .	Kobi ..	15-7...K N & Co
3	City of Bombay	3453	Starey .	.K N & Co	
4	Hidalgo	2760	Hobord	...Hull	..25-7 J F & Co
	Saaed.....	.. ..	157	Bonsfield	...Port Said Arab Stra Ld
6	Kybfels	... 3159	Frisins	...Hamburg	...19-7 W & A G & Co
8	Sildra	...2037	Bryn...	..	The Bombay Co
9	Madroada	...1921	Armstrong	...London	16-7 K N and Co
10 & 11	Chupra	..3954	McFadyn...	Antwerp...	19-7... M M & Co
12 & 13	Egypt	...4207	Simmons	Loudon	... 19-7...P and O Co
15	Bombay Maru	...3393	Fazawa	.. Kobe...	25-7...N Y Kaisha
16	Kirkfield	..3030	Dormody	.. Jeddah...	.. 25-7.. T M and Co

M W D D

Shirala	....	3400	Beck ..	Karachi	. 19-7... .. M M and Co

Offside O

2	Scindia	..3253	Keiso	.....Liverpool	...23-7 W and A G & Co

Offside N

Markgraf	.....	2325	Tantzen	... . A S K Co

H W P D

Netravati	693	Fakeera	.....B S N Co
Sabarmati	.. ..	...024	Samsoodin ...B S N Co

ARRIVALS

July	Vessel.	Commanders	Destination.
18	Salsette	Vine	Aden, July 18

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
18	Morocco	Pickering..	Hull
	Linga	Butler	Karachi
	Canara	Dogge	Java
	Romera	Burns	Dunkirk

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Meteor, Remmersen for Karachi.
" Sicilia, Ronchi for Genoa &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Cleopatra, for Trieste &c.
" Sankura, for Persian Gulf &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Natal Line Co's ss " Umona " arrived at Weymouth from Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Scindia s—66 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, M Dewji; 60 bales wool, V Tejpal; 4 cases cylinders, H Curanee and Co; 60 cwts old rubber, P A Kulkarni; 143 bales wool, P Mooriidhar.

City of Bombay s—242 cwts cottonseed oil cakes, K Devchand and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—6,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

City of Bombay s—6,800 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—220 bales cotton, K H Kayam and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—30 cwts chutney, N K Jussawala

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—15 cwts chutney, N K Jassawala 16 bales cotton and woolen carpets, E Mahomed; 8 bales woolen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co; 95 cwts turmeric, A Salemahomed and Co.

Mahronda s—2,544 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 bales woolen carpets, Fleming-Shaw and Co; 5 bales woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, D Nanji and Co.

Dido s—1,000 cwts cotton seeds. Volkart Bros; 3,964 cwts myrabolams, Kalliandas Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Sinclair s—7,000 cwts bone pieces, C Mody and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Chupra s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co; 2,000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Newenfels s—110 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co: 219 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha 206 cwts gum olibanum, Baner and Krause; 165 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,319 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Newenfels s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—200 cwts fennelseeds, Baner and Krause; 125 cwts gum olibanum, Nurberam and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—32 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—286 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 18.

S S Cleopatra from Triest Agent. A L S N Co—43 bags gum, 37 bundles skins, 20 havres 1 case 711 barrels nail, 25 cases bottles, 33 cases glass beads, 282 cases lampware, 54 cases hollow glass, 2,277 cases glass rings and bangles, 1 case wine, 1 case cegnoe, 40 begs coffee, 91 bundles dates, 12 cases ghee, 122 cases soap, 46 cases 1,155 bales paper, 60 bales 16 bundles cotton, 6 cases 47 bales cotton yarn, 285 bales 520 cases catton goods, 3 bales cotton wool, 4 cases silk in skins 1 case silkens, 63 cases woolengoods, 70 cases silk wast yarn 30 prels cigarettes 4 prels coins.

S S Safala from Java Agents M M and Co—1 bundle fish, 1 barrel, wine, 10 cask old brass, 5 cask 3 bundles old copper, 2 bundles zinc, 720 begs molascint, 13,934 begs sugar, 50 drums arrack, 189 pieces, teak squares, 1,044 legend teak wood, 9,852 pieces 1,816 bundles scantling.

S S Salsette from Aden Agents P and O S N Co—1 case cottangood, 3 cases cigarettes, 1 cases 5 boxes specie, 2 boxes pearls, 35 boxes gold bars, 4 boxes gold coin, 1 box gold and silver coins, 3,583 boxes silver bars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th July, 1913.

515. Arms.—Orders having been received for the re-armament of the Corps with the Short L. E. Rifle, all Arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

516. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in fronts of Head-Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

517. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

518. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "D" Company on Sunday the 20th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

519. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 21st instant, and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrement will be issued on the parade ground.

520. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Payne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6-45 p.m.

521. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 23rd instant at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle.

Outposts.

522. Men who are desirous of joining "F" Company are requested to be at Head-Quarters, Council Road at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd instant

523. Spoon Shoot.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Tuesday the 22nd instant. Distances 200 and 600 yards.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5 40 a.m.

524. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade on Wednesday the 23rd instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th July, 1913

165. Regimental Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday 21st instant at 9-30 p.m.

(1) Business :—Rule of B. V. A., Bombay Defence Scheme.

(2) Regimental Institute.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS. Lieut. R. G. A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th July 1913.

The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L. E. Rifle, all Arms in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters, at once.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

There will be a Spoon Competition on the British Infantry Range at Colaba this Saturday afternoon the 19th instant, commencing from 4-30 p.m.

Distances 200 and 300 Yards.

Short Rifles will be used on the Range.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DOYLE—June 24, at Greenfield Cottage Chester, the wife of Major Innes May Doyle, Royal Field Art., of a son.

HUNTER—June 29, at Hedgeside, Headley Hants, the wife of Capt. H. N. A. Hunter, the Queen's Regt. of a son.

NEWCOMBE—June 26, at Norton, near Worcester, the wife of Capt. W. L. Newcombe, the Worcestershire Regt., of a son.

CAMPBELL—June 28, at Port Regis Thanet, to Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Colin Campbell of a daughter.

VERDON—June 24, at Shamrock, St. Michael's Road, Dovercourt, Essex, the wife of Staff Surg. J Verdon, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE—CLARKE—July 1, at St. Michael's Colehill, Wimborne, by the Rev. Cyril E. Kindersley, Major Henry Calvert Stanley Clarke, Royal Field Art., eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Willoughby Stanley Clarke, to Alice, only daughter of the late Col. Hervey Morris Stanley Clarke.

DEATHS.

HILL—June 27, at the Granvill Hotel, Ramsgate, Major Arthur Hill, 5th Royal Irish Rifles, son of Lord Arthur Hill, aged 39.

ROBERTSON—June 30, at 57 Albert Bridge Road, London, Major-Gen. David Robertson, late 44th G.L.I (8th Gurkhas), Glenholme, Bournemouth, son of the late David Robertson, Judge of Bareilly, aged 73

INDIA.

BIRTH.

PINCHES—On the 10th July, the wife of H. L. Pinches Madupatty, S India, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Pinching poverty leads to wicked deeds.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-1
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Piggot, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W Slater, commencing at 6-15 p.m., today :—

March	God Comrades...	....Tilo
Overture...	Chevalier Breton	...Hermann
Valse	Dreaming.....	..... Joyce
Selection ...	The Rose	....Meddleton
Mazurka...	La Gipsy.....	.....Ganne
Patrol ...	Wee Macgreesor ...	...Somers
Air Ancient	La Coquette ...	... Mallis

HOUSE COLLAPSE.—Owing to the heavy rains which fell in Bombay yesterday, a wall on the top floor of a vacant five-storeyed house at Vithalwadi collapsed in the afternoon.

THE KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.—An ordinary meeting will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, to-morrow at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Seth Tribhovandas Mangaldas will deliver a Lecture on 'Traits of English character.' Mr. G.K. Gadgil, Bar-at-Law will preside.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, BOMBAY.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, the Rev. Mr. R. M. Gray, M.A., will deliver a public address to-day at 6-15 p.m. in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on "Shakespear's Macbeth". Prof. G. Anderson M.A. of the Elphinstone College will preside. The junior class of the Brotherhood will meet at the Arayan Education Society's High Schools, and will be conducted to-morrow by Mr. D. G. Dalwi, M.A., L.L.B. The senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, to-morrow and will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

SINKING OF PROWS.—Sheikh Ali Usman, tindal of prow No. 2733 reports that yesterday his prow, which had a mixed cargo, and which was moored off Malet Bunder shipped water owing to a very rough sea and a strong breeze, and sank with the cargo, which belonged to different merchants. Babaji Daji, tindal of prow No. 4470, reports that his prow sank in the harbour opposite the New Docks yesterday with a cargo of eighty tons of coal A prow, laden with coal, belonging to one Nusserwanjee, a contractor, while at anchor off Carnac Bunder, sank yesterday morning owing to the stress of the weather.

SUICIDE OF A MILL HAND.—The adjourned enquiry regarding the death of Jagonath Manku, a mill hand aged 25, residing at Colaba, who was found dead on the verandaha of his room on the morning of the 4th inst., was concluded yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the coroner. The deceased had been fined Rs. 7 the day before for assaulting a neighbour. This preyed on his mind, and he told his friends that he was ashamed to show his face. The next day he was found dead in the verandah of his room. The medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

9th Sunday after Trinity.—20th July, 1913

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Tours in C. Hymns 527, 528, 559, 549. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Anthem—"O Gladsome Light." —Sullivan. Hymns 242, 271. Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 8 a. m., Matins; 8-45 a.m Holy Communion (Choral.) 5-15 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A ,C.M.S.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will officiate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m., Service for young people 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. W. E. Bancroft. Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Rev. H. E. Barrell, Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

THE

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			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever,		'A' qual.	25
Nickel hunting	ditto	ditto	35
Nickel half-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver half-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 17. BOMBAY, July 18,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 5-1		1-3
2 do. Rentes	84		1-4
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	87 3-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 1-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	58 5-8		5-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·45 3-4	1-4	
do. do. New York	4·86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills	4 1-2		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5		1-4
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-8 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by India Bear covering.

The Bombay mails of the 5th Instant arrived at Brindisi this morning.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion...£33,200,000 Inc. £ 8 0,000
Public Deposits..£10,400,000 Dec. £ 2,00,0 0
Other Deposits..£10,700,000 Dec. £ 4,00,000
Govt. Securities...£12,800,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities..£29,100,000 Dec. £ 1,800,000
Notes and Coin..£27,300,000 Inc. £ 1,100,000

The Bank Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier. Good business done
Futures ... Quiet.
Manchester ... Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 2,0 0
Mid-Americans ... 6·2—0·3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 9 5 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
6 45	6·38	6 25	6· 0
—03	—02	—02	—01
Nov.-Dec.	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**	
6·15	6 15	6 15	
—01	—01	—01	
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	
6·16	6·17	6·18	
—01	—01	—01	

New York 11 a.m., July 12·38, Oct. 11·54.
New York official Noon call July 12·03 Oct. 11·51.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·03 Oct. 11·56.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year...	1 80
" Exports to Great Britain ..	2,000
" Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton	12·35 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·07—02
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·47—·6

Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-2 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug	12 00 06
Futures month of Oct.	..11·50—07
Tone of Spot Cotton	..Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 3-4—1-2
Do. Months July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Sarnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...£2 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports - Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex ship ...53+1-4
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports. - Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 48 1-2+1
Do Months - July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port. Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ..48 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports - Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Calcutta ..46 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-August.
London—Sellers—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 44 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do Name of Ports -Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-16-9+0-0-9
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 8 7-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8—1-2d.
July-Aug.—Value—Easier.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 5-16+3-16d
Copper Braziers ... £ 78 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ... 6 7-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Warburn," "Hauraise," "Royal Prince."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India Ports (bags) .. 12 6 unchgd.
Do Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Only small business at steady rates.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 8 1-4
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Buyers will only operate at a reduction.
German Beet-root 50 p.c ... 9 0 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 9 3+1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat. Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6 —8-4d.
Months Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet Rather easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }
JAVA SUGAR:—No change.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. (July 18th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bullion Sovns ...	75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
169 Bars silver	30,700	do	do
12 Boxes Bullion	5,02,500	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovns	7,61,800	do	do
6 Boxes Sovns	15,000	do	do
Bullion	13,125	do	The Supt P & O Co
15 Bags Sovns	2 10,000	do	do
2 Boxes Bullion	10,48,320	do	National Bank
	1,50,0 0	Aden	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 18th July 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway... ...	22	37,241
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	58	70,354

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July	3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened firm at 1s 3d 29-32 for ready T.T. and 1s 3d 15-16 for next week, but the latter rate has since passed off owing to a fair enquiry. For Demand there is little enquiry. There are few Bills offering.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. Aug.
Do. do France	... 70
Do. do Marseilles	..188 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	..145 1-2
Shanghai "	..196 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened irregular at 96 5-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 and after declining 1-16 advanced to 96 3-8 and 96 5-16 respectively. Later on the particulars of the New Rupee Loan for three crores were published, which were as follows:—

Minimum rate ...	...	96 8 0
Average rate ...	...	96 8 8

Total tenders Rs. 991 lakhs.

On the above particulars becoming known the market jumped to Rs. 96 3-4 for Cash and the settlement at which rate it closes.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96 12 0
Settlement	... "	96 12 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday there was a further rise of 1-16 in rates for bar silver in London owing to Indian bears covering, and the quotations are now 27 1-16 for ready and 37 1-4 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 58 5-8. The local market opened at 69 ex duty for ready and the near settlement and advanced to 69 1-8 remaining steady at this price till the close. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs	21	1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	69	2 0
1st Settlement	... "	69	2 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	3 0
Silver (com duty)			
Ready	... "	78	8 0
1st Settlement	... "	78	8 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	9 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly bidding on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs allotments were made of 18·60 lakhs bills and 1·40 lakhs T.T. at 1s 3d 15 16 and 1s 3d 31·32 respectively, tenders receiving 47 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 22·20 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again 20 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 27th June and arrived to-day with the mail of the 4th July brings 4360,000 Silver 4150,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	11,90,000
Bombay ...	... "	5,40,000
Madras ...	... "	4,10,000
Total...	... "	21,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 4th July and comes with the mail of the 11th July brings £30,000 Silver, £80,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	11,30,000
Bombay ...	... "	3,10,000
Madras ...	... "	6,70,000
Total...	... "	21,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 11th July and comes with the mail of the 18th July brings £120,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns (but no silver) and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	15,50,000
Bombay ...	... "	50,000
Madras ...	... "	2,,0,000
Total...	... "	18,80,000

The following is the Weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	1,08,000	.....
Other Deposits ...	42,85,,10	
Sundries	... ..	14,28,0 0
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	3,50,0 0
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	5,35,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	2,33,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,18,000	...
Bullion	.....	81,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	2,22,000
Sundries	.....	2,5,0,0
Cash	41,30,0 0	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	22,148	14,715	+ 7,433
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 17th July 1913 ...	2,710,424	2,462,107	+248 17
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	6,987	7, 84	— 797
China ...	} 22,645	1,933	+ 13,599
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	29,612	16,750	+ 12,862
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 17th July 1913 ...			
Europe ...	449,347	35',498	+ 93.3 9
China ...	48,291	35,3 6	+ 10,97)
Japan ...	911,102	3,,8	+ 78,271
Coast Ports ...	25,740	24,7 8	+ 1,072
Total ...	1,435,530	1,25,,856	+18 63
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	14,896	3,523	+ 1,1371
China ...	} 2,829	Nil	+ 2,829
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 28th June 1913, 17,390 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 12th July 1913—10,020 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	1	273,1 0	273,174
Central India ...	122	96,281	158,599
Barsee and Nagar ...	70	111,031	113,019
Berar ...	13	448,530	538,6 1
Central Provinces ...	72	258,332	358,423
Total Comras	278	1,197,740	1,141,896
Dholleras ...	5,35,	278,031	30,8 7
Broach ...	15)	292,760	142 519
Ompta and Dharwar ...	8,,70	184,6 3	301,785
Westerns ...	4,171	108,55.	
Bengals (N. W Provinces) ...	.....	346,549	1 5,647
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	3,321	136,341	101,093
Sind ...	4	1 8,474	94,943
Persian ...	37	2,,97	4,875
American ...	4,3	33,,42	208, 60
Egyptian ...	... ..	2,351	1,71
Other sorts ...	157	4,8 4	9,736
Total ...	22,448	2,710,424	2,432,107

a Or 26,902 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	403,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 17th July, 1913 ...	2,710,424
	3,110,424
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 17th July, 1913 ...	1,435,530
	1,674,894
Less Afloat	17,723
	1, 57,171
Less Estimated mill consumption	926,700
	731,171
Less up-country by rail ...	23,108
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 18th July, 1913	708,033
Difference since last week ...	— 29,343

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

There has not been much change in the home markets during the past week, but the tone has on the whole been steadier, and though private reports regarding the weather and the crop are conflicting, there seems little reason to doubt that they are no quite so satisfactory as could be wished. Temperatures are high in South Carolina, Texas and Oklahoma and some damage is reported. A continuance of hot, dry weather, which is always to be feared this month, would probably cause considerable damage. In the meanwhile the existing conditions are sufficient to keep the market steady, and the near future will depend on the weather. The market closes rather easier on some liquidation, but temperatures continue high. Miss Giles' condition report of 83·4 is 1·4 per cent. lower than her last condition report.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures Aug. ...	12·12	12·07	—·05
" Oct. ...	11·43	11·47	+ 04
Spot ...	12·35	12·35	unchgd.
New Orleans—			
Futures Aug. ...	12·00	12·00	unchgd
" Oct. ...	11·51	11·50	—·01
Spot ...	12 1-2	12 1-2	unchgd
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug.	6·43	6·45	—·03
" Sept-Oct.	6·26	6·25	—·01
Spot ...	6·76	6·72	—·04

During the early part of the past week the local market for new crop had an easier tendency and prices declined Rs; 4 to Rs. 5. Good Broach March was done as low as Rs. 286 and fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 271. Yesterday the rates were Rs. 288 and Rs. 273 respectively but this morning prices they are Re. 1 lower. There has been some enquiry for fine Khamgaon Akola January by Japan shippers but the actual business reported is small. Speculation in "suttas" in the bazaar has been very moderate. Contract rates for old crop are lower and there is little business passing

Ready cotton continues dull, and prices have given way further under the influence of considerable pressure to sell and a limited demand. Holders are getting tired of waiting for an advance which does not come, and the throwing on the market of a further quantity of cotton for sale has weakened prices. Shippers are doing little, but have occasionally paid fair rates for special lots. Mills are poor buyers and are not yet taking advantage of low prices to increase their stocks.

The weather during the week has been favourable for the crop and accounts continue satisfactory. All places report the plants as flourishing and healthy. In Amraoti fine weather is now needed, as also in Broach. Parts of Khandeish and the Berars require more rain. Elsewhere conditions are excellent. The progress of the storm which formed in the Bay of Bengal will be watched with interest, as it may give heavy rain as it passes inland.

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD AND CO.:—"Liverpool market opened quiet and steady, with some Continental selling later. Condition report by Miss Giles 83·4 against 84·8 last report. Market advanced on Miss Giles' report, but declined on local bears hammering near positions. Market very small. New York market easy on some local long liquidation in a narrow market. High temperatures continues in Oklahoma. Texas, Arkansas, and Georgia, 13 stations in Oklahoma, 2 in Texas, 4 in Arkansas and 9 in Georgia report temperatures over 100 degree."

A. STERN AND CO:—"Crop accounts good everywhere. Have little faith in higher prices unless crop prospects are unfavourable With our lights we advise selling, if the market advances rather than buying if the market declines. Miss Giles 83-4 against 84-8 last month."

GRUNNING AND CO:—"Miss Giles estimates condition 1 1-2 per cent worse than last report."

LATER.

There has been little business doing to-day for forward delivery and the market closes quiet and rather easier, as under. Japan shippers bought fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 271.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M G. Broach ...	285	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	243	Jan.
F. ... H. G. Bengal ...	235 1-2	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	270-71	do

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	259	July
Good M. G. Cocanada ...	260	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	265	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	259	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	279	do
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	242	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING:—

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct
6·42	6·35	6·22
—03	—03	—01
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec**	**Dec.-Jan**
6·17	6 12	6 12
—03	—03	—·3
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar-Apr.**
6·12	6 13	6·14
—03	—03	—·3

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steadier during the past week and the following business is reported.—

Dunkirk.—1,000 tons August at 15s. light seeds, 17s. seeds cotton. 1,000 tons a month October and November at 15s. light seeds, 17s. seeds cotton.

Antwerp:—1,000 tons September at 14s. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton. 6,000 tons (2,000 tons a month) October, November and December at 14s. light seeds, 16s. seeds cotton; and 1,500 tons January at the same rates.

Hamburg.—About 3,000 tons (500 tons a month) January to June at 15s light seeds, 17s. seeds cotton, booked by Hansa Line. Also 2,000 tons August at 15s.6d. light seeds 17 1-6 seeds cotton.

Amsterdam.—3,000 tons August, September seeds only at 17s. 6d.

London.—About 2,000 tons light seeds, for August shipment at 15s. 6d.

Havre.—3,0 0 tons August Sept. at 18s. l. s. 18s. 6d. seeds.

Liverpool.Marseilles.—500 tons September at 16s. 6d. seeds, wheat, cotton. 3,000 tons (500 tons a month) January to June at 15s. 6d. light seeds, 16s. 6d. seeds cotton, 17s. wheat.

Hull.—1,000 tons September light seeds at 14s. 6d. 300 to 400 tons a month October November at 14s. 6d. light seeds. 9,000 tons (1,000 tons a month), September to May, at 14s. light seeds.

Fixtures.—The following are reported.

S. S. "Salamis."—To two U. K. ports at 20s. 9d. scale July by a Bombay firm.

S. S. "Imani."—To two U. K. ports at 21s. 9d. scale July a Bombay firm.

The following are rates:—

	August
Antwerp	15s 6d. l. s 17s 6d. s. c.
Dunkirk	15s 6d. " 17s 6d. "
Hamburg	15/. " 18s. "
Liverpool Marseilles	15s 6d. " 17s 6d. "
Genoa	18s. " 19s. "
Amsterdam	16s. " 18s "
Hull	17s. 6d. l. s.
Trieste Venice	20s. seeds 21s. cotton.

September same as August.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	5,496,853	3,756,198
Linseed	3,093,067	3,328,521
Rape, Sai ...	997,842	984,000
Groundnuts ...	1,030,533	627,751
Poppyseed	853,576	256,645
Groundnuts ...	789,977	837,434
Castorseed ...	1,504,636	1 0,0,441
Rice	3,098,936	2,677,177
Myrabollams ...	531,436	736,638
Cottonseed	2,744,071	2,403,254
Mowraseed	145,717	41,447
Gram	648,295	1,078,963
Jowar	471,1 0	632,049
Maize	5,971	334,836
Barley	170,118	56,50*

* Since 1st July 1912.

LINSEED:—

The market has been firm during the week in sympathy with home advices, and a fair business has been done at steadily improving prices. Ready stuff has been in demand for shipment and business has also been done for September delivery, and in new crop. The market closes firm.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 1 0	B.T.
September ...	" 8 15 0	R.T.
April-May. ...	" 9 8 6	"

RAPESEED:—

This market is also steadier, and there has been a better enquiry at some advance in prices.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May.	" 8 10 6	R.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 14 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	" 8 10 0	"
" Guzerat	" 8 11 0	"

WHEAT:—

We have little change to report in this market. There is not much business doing and rates are almost unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c. ...	5 3 0	R. T.
" Delhi, Sept ...	5 8 9	"
White Delhi April-May	5 11 0	"

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market continues steady with a small business doing.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p c.	Rs.	61 0 0
Yellow Hingtunghat	"	65 8 0
" Secunderabad	"	63 0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	50 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

There has been a moderate business doing and prices are steadier.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 11 13 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 36 0 0	

COTTONSEED:—

Contiaues steady with business passing.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2 0 0	

GROUNDNUT:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs. 51 0 0	

MOWRASEED:—

There has been a fair enquiry and prices are steady.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7 15 0	B.T.
Aug.-Sept.	"	8 5 0	R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	24,443 bales.
Wheat ...	...	161,033 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	127,524 "
Rapeseed ...	...	15,494 "
Gingellyseed	...	4 2,0 "
Poppyseed ...	...	7,477 "
Groundnuts...	...	11,897 "
Castorseed ...	...	24,570 "
Rice ...	...	10·,385 "
Myrabollams...	...	3,285 "
Cottonseed ...	...	75,055 "
Mowrasee ...	...	48,0 8 "
Gram ...	...	5,389 "
Joowar ...	...	2,011 "
Maize ...	...	3 "
Barley ...	...	13, 64 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market early in the week was steady and a moderate business was done chiefly in 10s. The feeling has been rather easier the last day or two owing to the rebellion in China and a weak market there. Spinners are still disinclined to reduce prices in many instances, though here and there a seller may be found at some slight reduction in rates; but buyers are holding back and at the close there is little prospect of business to any extent. The tone of the market is quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market has firmed up a bit and the latest quotations are £77-15 and £62-10, Buyers, however, have no confidence in the market and nothing can be done.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Manchester market is quiet with a limited enquiry. The local market is also quiet, but there is a slight improvement in the demand for some goods.

WHITE GOODS: The market continues quiet with a slight demand of a retail character.

GREY GOODS:—The up-country demand is poor and there is very little business passing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—There is a slight improvement in the demand and this seems likely to continue.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES:—Both the home and Bombay markets are quiet and unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS—The market continues very quiet.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowdrift Brand ....150 American ...	per cases. Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand... ..150 American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... ..75 Abel A'can	"	5 2 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76 Abel A'can	"	5 0 2
Monkey Brand .....112 American	"	4 14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125 American	"	4 14 2
White Camellia Brand in tins 125	per 4 tins	4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins 125		4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ..125	per 81 gals.	3 11 0
Comet Brand in tins ... 25	per 2 tins	4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions:—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.		
Kerosine Oil "Waverley" per case of two tins ...	Rs. a. p.	4 4 0
Kerosine Oil Firefly" per case of two tins		4 15 0
Kerosine Oil Chukker" per two tins		4 5 0
Kerosine Oil Chukker" per 8 gallons		3 11 0
Kerosine Oil Victoria" per two tins		3 11 6
Kerosine Oil Victoria" per 8 gallons		3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality		0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality		0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound ...		0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ltd:—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 12 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 11 0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	4 5 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair.	4 0 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Another Tins per pair ...	4 8 0
Shell 15 0 cases per case ...	5 8 0
Another case per case ...	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 14 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and active and rates have advanced in many cases with a fair amount of business passing. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have change hands at Rs. 1,660 X. D. Bank of Indias have ruled at an about Rs. 68 1-2 C. D. Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 65 1-2 Bombay Merchant Bank at Rs. 14, Credit Bank at Rs. 13, Eastern Bank are quite at Rs. 86. In press companies rates are unchanged with very little doing. In mill companies Ahmedabad advanced have improved at Rs. 910, Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited have changed hands at Rs. 745, Bombay United at Rs. 525, Central India's are steady at an about Rs. 2,145, Colaba Land and Mill Company Limited shares have advanced at Rs. 1,510. Crescents are steady at Rs. 127 1-2, Currimbhoys are unchanged at Rs. 282 1-2, Davids are steady at Rs. 547 1-2, Edward Sasson mills shares have changed hands at Rs. 190, Fazalbhoy's are steady at Rs. 575, Finlays at Rs. 370, Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 80), Madhauji Dharamsee Mills shares have improved at Rs. 1490, Manockji Petit at Rs. 3195, New Great Eastern are steady at Rs. 247 1-2 to R. 250, Phoenix at Rs. 170 Standards at Rs. 1435, Sun Mills at Rs. 123 1-2 Swan Mills have improved to Rs. 305, Swedeshis at Rs. 1730, In Rly. Company Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at, Rs. 680, C. D. Amritsar Patty at Rs: 137, C. D. Upper Sindh Light A. E. shares have been put throught at Rs. 161 Prev, Tapte Valley at Rs. 602 1-2 C. D. Central Prov. at Rs. 97, C. D. and Gujrat Rly. at 122 C.D In Miscellaneous Companies Bombay. Burmah are steady at Rs. 630, Bombay E.Supply and Tramways Co. ordinary, shares have changed hands at Rs. 193 1-2 and Pref shares at Rs. 175, Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 250 and Pref shares are steady at Rs. 212 1-2 Central India Mining Co. shares have changed hands at Rs. 27 3-4, Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have advanced at Rs. 885; Shivrajpures at Rs. 22 1-2, a big lot of Tata Iron Companies ordinary shares is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 94, to 94 1-2; Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 172; Deferred shares have ruled at an about at Rs. 196; Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company Limited ordinary shares have declined at Rs. 890, and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 695; Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 65 1-2; Treachers have been placed at Rs. 490, X. D. The rest are unchanged and steady at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 17.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	3,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·0
Future Cotton at New York August ...	12·07—1
Future Cotton at New York October ...	11·47—6
Spot closing tone	.....
Future closing tone ...	Steady

General Tone Market opened:- Steady and advanced on bullish private crop reports, declined later on commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 1-2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ...	...12 01—6
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	... 11·50—7
Future closing tone.—	Steady

LIVERPOOL, July 17.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed easier.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	500 do
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	1,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown		9·55
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·72—2

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug	...	...	6·45—3
Aug.-Sept	...	...	6 38—2
Sept.-Oct	...	...	6·25—2
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·20—1
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	6 15—1
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	6·15—1
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	6·15—1
Feb.-Mar.	...	...	6 16 1
Mar.-Apl.	...	...	6·17—1

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Rather slow, buyers adopting waiting attitude—Fair enquiry for staples.

LONDON, July 17.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, London Terms (per 416 lbs)...	Sellers. July-Aug.—Ldn. 46 "

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

REJECTION OF A TRANSFER APPLICATION.

The Hon. Mr Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shah, yesterday, disposed of an application presented by Mr. Venkatesh Sheshagiri Kelkar, late Subordinate Government Pleader at Sirsi in the Kanara District, praying that the trial of the charges against him now being heard by Mr. Koimature, First Class Magistrate, Karwar, might be transferred to some other Court.

Mr. Nilkant Atmaram appeared for the petitioner.

The charge against the petitioner is misappropriation of certain properties left by a woman, named Manji Koni Ramshet, who died intestate. She died on March 24, 1912 at Sirsi. The petitioner, who was the Government subordinate pleader, was alleged to have misappropriated a portion of the property. The matter came to the notice of the Government, and a criminal prosecution was instituted against him before Mr. Koimatur. The enquiry has been going on for the last five months, and has now been completed.

The grounds of his petition were that Mr. Koimature was prejudiced against him, and he quoted various alleged actions of Mr. Koimatur in proof of his statement in the petition. The petitioner further insinuated that Mr. Koimatur had some interest in the case, as in the event of the conviction of the petitioner, the post of Subordinate Government Pleader would fall vacant and Mr. Jade, a brother-in-law of the Magistrate, who was acting for the place now, may get confirmed in that appointment.

Their Lordships rejected the application observing that the insinuation as to the motive of the Magistrate was a scandalous one, and that they did not find cause to believe that justice would not be meted out by Mr. Koimatur.

THE ORIENT BANK'S CLAIM.

The case, in which the Orient Bank of India, Limited, sued Nur Mahamad Jina for the recovery of Rs. 5,350-7-4, was taken up for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLeod, yesterday, at the High Court.

Mr. Jafferbhoy, with Mr. Mirza, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Ruston D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., represented the defendant.

Memon Ismail Mahomed, who carried on business in Sitaram building, near Crowford Market, under the style of the Australian Stores, became an insolvent, and the shop and stock-in-trade were sold by the Official Assignee to the defendant for Rs. 4,000, in December, 1910. For the payment of this amount, the defendent borrowed Rs. 5,000 from the Bank on a promissory note, it being agreed that the defendant should every evening pay to the bank the sale proceeds of the day and hand over the key of the shop daily until the debt was cleared. In the meanwhile, the defendent, arranged with one Ibrahim Mahomed for the sale of the business, stock-in-trade, etc., for Rs. 5,000, and a deed was prepared which the plaintiffs' attorneys refused to attest as such a sale was considered detrimental to the plaintiffs' interests, and the plaintiffs had not agreed to accept Ibrahim as their debtor instead of the defendant. On May 13, 1911, the plaintiffs as usual, sent the key of the shop to the defendant, but the latter declined to accept it. The plaintiffs, therefore, took possession of the shop, and the goods being sold on October 28, 1911, the sum of Rs. 998-4-0 was realised.

The plaintiffs stated that, after crediting the defendent with the amount due to him there was a balance of Rs. 5, 350-7-4 due by him to the bank on January 31, 1912.

The defendant, in his statement, stated that the plaintiffs had advanced him only Rs. 3,000, and they informed him that Rs. 2,000 was credited to his account in their bank, on which the defendant could draw for goods to be supplied to the shop. He futher said that the agent of the bank and their servants were in possession of the shop, and they took the key and the sale proceeds every evening while he managed the business till March 16, 1911, since when they managed it themselves. The sale of the shop to Ibrahim Mahomed was effected by the plaintiffs in consultation with him and it was agreed that the mortgage deed and the sum of Rs. 2,000 credited in the bank should be paid to him. The bank, the defendant urged, had not settled his account. He believed they would show a considerable amount as due to him by the bank. He therefore prayed that the bank should be ordered to settle his accounts and to cancel and return the mortgage deed.

The evidence of the defendant having been recorded, the further hearing was adjourned.

THE POLICE COURTS.

AN UNFORTUNATE STEP.

Sheikh Idrus Sheikh Hussein, a Mahomedan, was yesterday placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Third Presidency Magistrate by Inspector Flanagon on three charges of theft of wearing apparel, a watch, an umbrella and some loose cash all belonging to certain boatmen who were living in their prows in the Carnac Bunder.

It was stated that the accused went very early yesterday morning on a thieving expedition, going from one prow to another picking up whatever he could find, while the men were all asleep. In his visit to the fourth prow however, he happened to trip and fall on a sleeper who immediately seized the intruder, and questioned him about the watch, and the other articles he had with him. The noise that was made brought the other men to the scene, who identified the articles as their property and made over the accused to the police.

The accused having pleaded guilty and admitted having been to jail once before for the offence of stealing goods from a prow was sentenced to forty-five days rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The case in which Rama Mahdhu, a Hindu charged Faizulla Pathan and his wife with assault was disposed of yesterday by Rao Bahadhur Chunilal Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Dinshah F. Dastur and Mr. Chhatrapatte, Pleader, respectively represented the complainant and defendant.

The complaint was that the accused had assaulted the complainant because the latter had given evidence against the first accused in another case in which he was fined Rs. 20.

The defence was that the charge was a a false one.

The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 15; his wife was acquitted.

FALSE COMPLAINT.

The charge of making a false complaint against his caste men, preferred against Khima Kurson, was disposed of yesterday by the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police court.

The accused had charged three persons with causing grievous hurt to him by means of a knife. Mr. Athavle heard the case and discharged the accused, and granted sanction for the prosecution of Khima for bringing a false complaint.

Rao Bahadur Setalvad after hearing the evidence held that the charge preferred by the accused against the complainants was a false one. In his complaint to the police the accused had stated that he was assaulted at 4 p.m. on the 9th May, while in his complaint to the court he said he was assaulted at 7 p.m. on the 10th May. The change of date and time was intentional. The wound was superfinal and straight and the accused had failed to produce blood-stained clothes when asked by the police to do so. The accused was fined Rs. 30.

THE NEEDS OF Y. W. C. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—After a good constitutional last Friday morning, I retired to my cosy room, my tempting breakfast and, above all, my "Gazette" imagine my feelings, my spoilt appetite etc., when I read the letter under the above heading in your issue for that date Friday 11th July. I do not wish to open a long correspondence on this subject, which I feel is very undesirable, but I do feel in common justice to the Y. M. C. A. that letter demands a reply.

In the first place your correspondent is particularly anxious to make it perfectly clear to the general public, "that the kindred Association had not benefited by a single anna of all the enormous amount of money collected during the past 18 months" by the Y.M.C.A. and goes on to say "I have a very strong suspicion that many people, non-Christians, are under the impression etc., etc.," Does this mean that such Gentlemen as Sir Henry Procter or Mr. A. H. S. Aston, the Hon. Treasurer, stand accused of soliciting donations for the two Associations under false pretence?

From my personal knowledge of these two public spirited gentlemen, who have done so much on behalf of young men in Bombay, they are careful to make it clear to all donors, Cristian or non-Christian, what their donations are required for and how the money will be expended. In common justice I cannot but say that anxiety to express his feelings led your correspondent to make a very unjust statement. More I dare to challenge your correspondent to examine the list of donations to the Y. W. C.A., and see if to a very large extent these donors are not also subscribers to both Associations and also that many of these donations are from the members of the Y. M. C. A. or their families. One reads the list of requirements of the Y. W. C. A. with a great deal of sympathy, but the money will not be obtained without strenuous efforts. Sitting at home and writing letters to papers, which shows a spirit of jealousy and injustice, will not bring in the money required, but to go out with the Secretaries to visit likely Ladies and Gentlemen, and tell them of your needs and proposals might secure their loyal co-operation and donations.

Your correspondent says that "we have a respectable sum in the Building Fund we are trying to form and which of necessity goes on *dispiritingly slowly*.

Perhaps if your correspondent were to call upon the President Treasurer, or Secretaries of the Y.M.C.A., they will explain their method and be glad to advise, and this dispiritingly slowly be changed into amazingly quickly. "Every man of us recognise the splendid work being done by the Y. W.C.A., and are heartily in sympathy, but it does not prevent us admiring also the splendid spirit in the Y.M.C.A. and more, admiring the tremendous enthusiasm and hard work of the gentlemen who have carried the Financial Canvass to such a successful issue. But is it fair and generous of your correspondent to conclude that unfortunate letter with the hope that the charitably disposed will not consider the plans of the Y.M.C.A., nor subscribe to the sum still needed". We have a larger hope that all those public spirited citizens who have helped the Y.M.C.A. will please go over the report of our sister Association, mark the splendid work they are doing, their requirements, and then when the members of the Y.W.C.A. who have such anxious feelings commence to bestir themselves and canvass for donations, make it possible for them to attain success.

I am a sympathiser with the Y.W.C.A. but also a keen member of the Y.M.C.A.—your etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

ACCIDENT IN A FLOUR MILL.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the coroner, yesterday concluded the inquiry at the morgue into the circumstances of the death of Bindrahim Bunsi, a fireman aged twenty.

The deceased was employed in the Wallace Flour Mill at Tardeo. On the morning of the 13th instant he entered a boiler in the mill "to blow water in." Suddenly he shouted and was pulled out when he was found to have been badly scalded about the body. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died the next day.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "SALSETTE" JULY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Anderson, Mr D Y	Howlett, Mr C G
Bell, Rev G A C	Jotham, Capt E
Bury, Mr R E	Lawrie, Mr G D
Baker, Mr S	Luck, Lt-Col C A
Bradford, Mr	Mackay, Mr T J
Brewer, Mr D F	Marsden, Mr C
Bridgeman, Mr	Marshall, Lt-Col T E
Broadway, Mr A B	Messinessi, Mr A A
Brown, Mr C E	Miller, Mr G W
Cole, Captain B L	Mills, Capt P S
Davies, Mr I P	Murphy, Major A
Duckworth, Mr W C	Main, Mr F
David, Mr I R	Nelson, Revd H W
Drummond, Mr J R N	Poynder, Mr L E
Edwards, Mr	Rutter, Mr
Farebrother, Mr F H	Rainey, Lt-Col E F
Fooks, Mr R H	Shah, Mr Ikbal Ali
Freake, Mr S	Smith, Mr C G
Gaisford, Major W T	St Joseph, Mr J D
Gweizeler, Mr J A	Wilkins, Lt-Col E G R
Hinriehs, Mr A C	Walker, Mr
Hooper, Mr G	Whitelaw Mr
Huddlestone, Mr G R G	Wood, Mr F
Holness, Mrs	Young, Mr F S
Horsburgh, Mr R A	Younger, Capt Jas

You make your bill no less
By filing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian Cough Cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 703.

THE WEATHER.

STORM CENTRE NEAR NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The storm from the Bay had its centre this morning near Nagpur, and has given a few heavy falls, chiefly to the south of its path. It will probably continue moving in a west-north-westerly direction. The Arabian Sea current has continued to give considerable rain in the peninsula, while the Bay current has been active in South Burma, the north-east and central India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, on the west coast, in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; fairly general in Central India, Mysore and on the north Madras coast; local in Upper Burma, Bihar, the west of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also have occurred east of the United Provinces and east Punjab. Mergui and Tavoy report five inches, Akyab, four; Bhamo, two; Myitkyina and Tezpur, one-and-a-half Dibrugar five, Cherrapunji and Darjeeling, three: Calcutta and Balasore, one Cuttack, one-and-a-half Jodhpur and Ajmer half Udaipur and Mount Abu, two; Ahmedabad, one-and-a-half; Sutna, one; Amraoti, three; Pachmarhi, two; Raipur, one-and-a-half, Bombay, one-and-a-half; Ratnagiri and Karwar, two; Ahmednagar, one; Belgaum and Nizamabad, three; Parbani, two; Hanumkonda, one-and-a-half; Mercara, eight; and Ootacamund, three.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in the west of Central India and in the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Rajputana, decrease in Hyderabad and north east of the peninsula.

Arabian sea:—The mail steamer, which arrived this morning, reports normal monsoon conditions over the Arabian Sea.

AT SEA.

The P and O S N. Co's steamer Salsette Captain A F Viene, R N R which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, reports that she experienced strong monsoon to 65 degree E. and moderate to Coast.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	52·70	52·02	52·69
Thursday, 18th July...	1·42	2·39	2·35
Total.....	53·62	54·41	52·04

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 18.

Station,	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrpdg. Total.	Corrpdg. Total.
		1911	1912.	
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. ct
Cumballa Hill,	1 50	42·98	21·60	19·64

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 18th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. c's.
2 36	56 77

Temperature.		Rain fall.	
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
72	68	8 73	97 91

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 17th	94·3	87·5	...	...
Jask ..	94·3	86·3	...	...
Muskat ...	90·3	81·1	...	...
Multan ..	103·8	86·0	...	4·46
Rawalpindi ..	98·4	80·6	...	6·16
Lahore ..	96·4	82·2	...	6·28
Sirsa	8?·3	78·5	...	11·36
Ambala ...	97·0	78·9	...	13·49
Delhi ..	92·5	79·3	0·14	8·53
Agra ...	93·8	80·1	0·03	4·53
Mainpuri ..	94·6	77·5	0·21	2·57
Jhansi ...	93·6	81·5	...	7·32
Cawnpore ...	94·6	79·0	0·04	6·73
Allahabad ..	111·6	91·3	...	0·82
Jacobabad ...	99·5	82·0	...	0·67
Karachi ...	96·6	81·2	0·52	6·33
Ajmer ..	91·2	79·1	...	9·01
Jaipur ...	96·1	81·6	...	3·91
Kotah ...	95·0	80·5	...	6·11
Bhuj ...	89·3	82·2	...	3·35
Dwarka ...	85·1	79·3	0·12	13·54
Verawal ...	94·1	75·8	0·06	13·43
Rajkot ...	89·0	75·3	1·47	26·39
Bhavnagar Para.	85·4	75·6	0·50	23·74
Surat ...	94·6	75·7	1·34	16·40
Ahmedabad ...	96·3	77·4	0·07	10·78
Deesa ...	89·9	75·0	...	9·53
Neemuch ...	93·6	72·1	0·60	10·06
Indore ...	90·3	76·8	0·38	18·59
Jubbulpore ...	90·3	74·6	0·54	12·13
Saugor ...	88·3	76·4	0·71	11·70
Hoshangabad ...	88·1	76·4	0·71	11·70
Khandwa ...	91·7	75·1	0·40	12·85
Akola ...	87·7	73·0	0·92	10·87
Amraoti ...	88·8	72·8	3·18	17·69
Nagpur ...	91·6	77·3	0·33	19·77
Chanda ...	89·0	70·5	5·95	25·13
Raipur ...	89·7	73·6	1·63	12·32
BOMBAY ...	83·9	76·4	1·57	47·60
Ratnagiri ...	82·3	74·9	1·52	52·84
Mormugao ..	80·5	74·7	0·70	63·63
Karwar ..	89·7	75·5	2·25	61·78
Malegaon ...	81·4	72·1	0·62	8·68
Ahmednagar ...	78·1	69·5	1·19	15·63
Poona ...	79·5	72·8	0·33	16·92
Sholapur ...	80·3	72·1	0·32	8·99
Bijapur ...	82·2	70·8	0·03	8·43
Belgaum ...	71·3	66·5	2·61	19·23
Aurangabad ...	77·4	70·7	0·68	12·29
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	75·4	70·2	2·18	24·10
Hyderabad ...	75·3	71·7	0·83	8·96
Mangalore ...	82·3	74·3	1·07	57·35
Calicut ...	77·8	74·1	0·97	42·33
Cochin ...	82·2	75·7	0·10	38·64
Colombo ...	83·0	77·5	...	10·23
Masulipatam ...	85·3	76·2	...	3·91
Bellary ...	89·0	75·8	...	3·04
Cuddapah ...	92·0	79·5	...	4·00
Madras ...	99·0	79·0	...	2·50
Bangalore ...	75·3	68·3	0·06	7·52
Coimbatore ...	81·4	72·3	0·17	2·81
Trichinopoly ...	93·6	80·3	...	1·23
Negapatam ...	97·7	79·2	...	1·04

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·14" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Sirsa.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme western districts; Agra has had 0·23" and Jhansi 0·21". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Maximum temperature is in excess at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0·52" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and on the south Kathiawar Coast, and local rain in west Central India. Ahmedabad has had 1·34", Surat 0·50" Bhavnagar-Para 1·47", Veraval 0·12" and Indore 0·60". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Jubbulpore has had 0·38", Saugor 0·54", Hoshangabad 0·71", Khandwa 0·40", Akola 0·92", Amraoti 3·18", Nagpur 0·33", Chanda 5·95" and Rajpur 1·63" Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1·57", Ratnagiri 1·82", Mormugao 0·70" and Karwar 2·25". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Mormugao reported 6·09" of rain yesterday.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0·62", Ahmadnagar 1·19", Poona and Sholapur 0·32" each, Belgaum 2·66", Aurangabad 0·68", Nizamabad 2·53" and Hyderabad 0·83". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—The storm which was reported to have crossed the Coast yesterday near Cuttack has moved in a nearly westerly direction and is central to-day in the neighbourhood of Nagpur. The storm is of considerable intensity, the deficiency of pressure at Nagpur and Chanda amounting to three-tenths of an inch. It may continue to move in a west-north-westerly direction. There has been an increase of rain in the Central Provinces and the northern half of the Peninsula but a decrease in Malabar. Rainfall has been widespread in the Central Provinces Hyderabad, the Konkan and nearly general in the Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, the extreme western districts of the United Provinces, Gujarat and on the south Kathiawar Coast. Local rain has fallen in Rajputana, west Central India and south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, the north Bombay Deccan; fairly general rain in west Central India, the south Bombay Deccan and Gujarat; local rain in Kathiawar and the south United Provinces; some showers in Rajputana.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the evening of the 20th, experienced till Long. 51° E. light to gentle southerly wind with occasionally cloudy skies, till Long. 57° E. fresh to strong south-westerly wind, southerly or south-westerly swell; till Long. 61° E. fresh gale from the south-west, high south-westerly sea and swell and clear weather, till Long. 64° E. moderate gale from the west-south-west, considerable sea and swell with occasionally cloudy skies, till Long. 69° E. fresh to strong westerly wind overcast skies with passing showers at Long. 68° E. till arrival this morning overcast skies, gentle wind increasing near Bombay to strong wind, the direction changing from north-west to west-south-west. Winds have increased considerably in strength during the week in the Arabian Sea where strong monsoon conditions prevail.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 18th July, 1913, was 29·703 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 12th July, 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 12th July 1913.				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2355·69	1525·90	22430694	23956591
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	28·300	571363	609666
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	25·00	42504	45104
Total...	2021·86	1566·70	23044664	24611364
Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 12th July 1912		0		
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2791·13	1303·65	2222429	23530949
A.D.C.Ry	125·88	279·37	560397	585334
B.-Kotah Ry. ...	40·29	24·48	58181	60632
Total ..	2957·30	1337·01	22342875	24179915
Increase or Decrease		0		
G.I.P. Ry	+ 64·56	+ 219·2	+206400	+425 41
A.D.C.Ry	...	+10268	+ 10969	+ 21332
B.-Kotah Ry. ..	...	5	+ 1558	— 15528

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st May 1913.

* Partly due to Pandharpur Fair held on 14th July 1913.

SPORTING NEWS.

AN M. C. C. TEAM AND INDIA.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says: We learn on very good authority that it is unlikely that an M.C.C. cricket team will come out to India this next cold weather. The subject has been under consideration and His Highness the Jam Sahib has been consulted in connection therewith. Owing, however, to unavoidable delays the arrangements have not even passed beyond the preliminary stages, and it is extremely doubtful if there is now time to get together the team.

The deepest sympathy is felt in Bangalore for Colonel Desuraj Urs, who has been suddenly called away from Bangalore owing to the death of his daughter at the Mysore Palace. Consequently the "At Home" he was giving at to-morrow's races, being Cup Day, is cancelled.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. R. G. A.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather this fixture, which was to take place yesterday afternoon, had to be postponed for a future date.

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

PLAY IN THE SECOND ROUND,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

In the second round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition before an enormous crowd, the match, between the Mohan Bagan Club and Eastern Bengal State Railway Football Club was played on the Calcutta ground when, after an extra fifteen minutes play, the Railway men won by two goals to one. On the day's play, the better side won, but the wretched condition of the ground, owing to the rain, handicapped the Indians tremendously. For the first fifteen minutes the Mohun Bagan team had the better of the game and a doubtful penalty proved fruitful, Rao scoring. On two other occasions the younger Bhadhuri and Sing missed by inches. From men, the aspect of the game changed. The second half saw the Railway playing better and gradually wearying the Indians, and they equalised two minutes before time, through a fine shot by Churchill from off pass from Myers.

In the extra fifteen minutes allowed the Indians were beaten. They played a defensive game but, 30 seconds before time, Fort beat Mukherji with a lightning shot. The referee came in for much adverse criticism from the European section of the spectators, and was barracked again and again.

In another match, the Port Commissioners beat the Sovabazaar club by 3 goals to love.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE, July 18.

Handicaps for to-morrow's races are as follows:—

Bangalore Cup, 1 1-4 miles:—Coat-of-Arms, 10-12; Hamara, 9-10; Chobham, 9-10; Tiercel, 9-5; Mil, 9-4; Vic's Pride, 9-0; Glendook, 8-7; Airman, 8-6; Vitulos, 8-6; The Witch, 7-12; Metal Maid, 7-9; Little Speed, 7-7; Pelargonium II, 7-5; Mary B, 7-4; Particle, 7-0; Lady Sim, 7-0.

The Cambridgeshire, 6 furlongs:—Premoa, 9-10; Token, 9-6; Master Prima, 8-9; Lady's Maid, 8-5; Molly D., 8-2; Red Patch, 7-7.

Leonidas Purse, 6 furlongs:—St. Gilgen, 10-0; Vic's Pride, 9-7; Reinstated Now, 9-4; Bambra, 9-2; Eva B., 9-0; Little Speed, 8-11; Metal Maid, 8-11; Glendook, 8-9; Huka, 8-9; Mary B., 8-4; Eustace, 7-4; J. P., 7-0.

Grant Plate, 7 furlongs:—Cowslip, 10-0; Harebell, 9-13; Pearl, 9-11; Crowbar, 9-7; Housemaid, 9-2; Vigour, 8-13; Chemise, 8-0; F. 7-0.

Substitution Mysore Plate, 4 furlongs:—Lawn Sand, 10-7; Stable Boy, 10-2; Chobham, 10-1; Bambra, 8-7; Vic's Pride, 8-6; Airman, 8-5; Vitulos, 8-5; Reinstated Now, 8-4; Chestnut Park, 7-10; Glandook, 7-9; Sand Piper, 7-0

Substitution Lalbagh Plate, 3 furlongs:—Premoa, 11-0; Token, 10-13; Betty, 10-5; Paulin, 9-9; Balarney Maid, 9-9; Red Patch, 9-2; Nigria, 8-0; Saraswati, 7-12; Madrid, 7-5; Fairsex, 7-1; Melody 2nd, 7-0.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The Sandown Park First Summer Meeting was begun on June 27. Lord Derby's Young Pegasus won the Sandringham Foal Stakes Mr. J-B. Joel's Sun Yat was second, and Lord Rosebery's Prue third. Sir W. Nelson's Noramac won the Claremont Handicap, Mr. W. Raphael's Bobbins the Rookery Two-Year-Old Maiden Plate, and Mrs. R. Swan's Marcellinus the Corinthian Handicap.

The Sandown Park First Summer Meeting was concluded on June 28. Sir E Cassel's Hapsburg won the British Dominion Two-Year-Old Plate,. Mr. W. Singer's Sands of Time the Atalanta Stakes, Major Edwards's Mac the Wellington Handicap, and Mr. C. Wood's Wancara the Robert de Witville Handicap.

The King was present at the First July Meeting at Newmarket on July 1. Sir A Bailey's Ambassador won the July Stakes Mr. S. B. Joel's Honeywood was second and Mr. Whitney's Paintbrush third Mr. A. James's At Last won the Hare Park Handicap, and Capt. M. Hughe's Queen Ena the Bottisham Plate,

The King was present at the Newmarket First July Meeting on July 2. The Duke of Cambridge Handicap was won by Sir J. Kelk's Santair, Mr. L Winan's Adam Bede was second and Mr. H. Nickall Eaton Boy third. The Duke of Westminsters Aldford won the Stud Produce Stakes, Mr. H. Austin's Varavil the Plantation Plate, Sir. S. Scott's Simile the Soham Plate, and Mr. G. Fabers Queensland the Stetchworth Plate.

The race for the Grand Prix de Paris was run on June 29 at Longchamps, and resulted in the victory of M. E. de Saint-Alary's Bruleur; Baron Gourgand's Opoti was second and Viscount d'Harcourt's Ecouen third.

CRICKET.

Lancashire increased their first innings score from 451 runs for six wickets to 558 at the Oval on June 27, and Surrey made 197 for four wickets (Hayward 110 not out), Hayward has now made 100 centuries in first-class cricket.—At Leyton, Essex began their match against Middlesex, and scored 359 for six wickets (Mr. F. L. Fane 115)—At Portsmouth, Kent continued their first innings against Hampshire, and scored 509 for nine wickets (Hardinge 168, Seymour 124, Woolley 105). Kent were 248 runs ahead with one wicket in hand.—At Brighton, Sussex gained a lead of 76 runs on the first innings over Nottinghamshire, and in the second innings Nottinghamshire made 187 for two wickets.—At Northampton, Yorkshire scored 333 (Rhodes 110) in the first innings against Northamptonshire, and in the second innings Northamptonshire—starting 28 runs behind—made 22 for one wicket.—At Worcester, the Worcestershire first innings closed for 344 (Chester 115), and in the second innings, Somerset, who were 39 runs ahead, made 120, and Worcestershire made 4 for no wicket. Worcestershire required 156 runs for victory and had ten wickets to fall.—At Eastbourne, Oxford University required 350 runs to beat Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's side and had nine wickets in hand

The match between Surrey and Lancashire at the Oval, was left drawn on June 28. Surrey made 345 runs in the first innings (Hayward 139), and had to follow on, 213 runs behind. In the second innings they made 219 for six wickets, and were thus 6 runs ahead with four wickets in hand when stumps were drawn, while Lancashire had a whole innings to play.—At Leyton, the Essex first innings total reached 411, and Middlesex made 315 for six wickets (J. W. Hearne 121 not out).—Kent beat Hampshire, at Portsmouth, by an innings and 75 runs.—The match between Sussex and Nottinghamshire, at Brighton, ended in a draw. Notting-hamshire declared their second innings closed at 435 for six wickets (Lee 180, J. Gunn 110), and Sussex, requiring 360 runs for victory made 220 for five wickets.—Worcestershire beat Somerset by eight wickets at Worcester.—The match between Northamptonshire and Yorkshire at Northampton, was left drawn.—Mr. H. D. G. Leveson Gowers Eleven beat Oxford University at Eastbourne by 206 runs.—At Chesterfield, Leicestershire made 351 (Mr C E de Trafford 137) and Derbyshire 96 for eight wickets.

At Lord's, on June 30, the M C C and Ground scored 249 runs and Cambridge University made 189 for three wickets,—At the Oval, against Sussex Surrey made 413 for five wickets (Sandham 175 not out, Harrison 98 not out).—The match between Essex and Middlesex at Leyton, was left drawn. Middlesex completed their first innings, and the score reached 449 (J. W. Hearne 178 not out—which gave them a lead of 38 runs—and in the second innings Essex made 143 for six wickets.—At Southampton, Hampshire scored 532 (Bowell 193, Lieut. Abercrombie 126), and Oxford University 1 for no wicket.—At Chesterfield, Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 43 runs.—At Nottingham, Nottinghamshire scored 266 and Kent 42 for two wickets.—At Bradford, Somerset made 149 and Yorkshire 234 for seven wickets.—At Bristol Gloucestershire made 148 and Northamptonshire 333 for four wickets (Haywood 122, Mr. S. G. Smith 111).—At Birmingham Lancashire made 233 and Warwickshire 104 for five wickets.

The match between Eton and Winchester was begun on July 2 at Eton. Winchester made 202 and Eton 356 for seven wickets.—Cambridge University beat M.C.C. and Ground, at Lord's, by an innings and 152 runs—Surrey beat Sussex, at the Oval, by an innings and 158 runs. The Sussex second innings closed for 256 (A. E. Relf 103).—The match between Hampshire and Oxford University, at Southampton, was left drawn. In the second innings Hampshire who began 22 runs behind, scored 263 for eight wickets and then declared their innings closed, and Oxford made 128 for four wickets.—Nottinghamshire beat Kent, at Nottinghamshire, by 62 runs.—Warwickshire beat Lancashire, at Birmingham, by two wickets

POLO.

The quidnuncs beat the Woodpeckers, in the final round of the Champion Cup, at Hurlingham on June 28, by 5 goals to 4 The sides were:—Quidnuncs, The Duke of Peneranda, Capt. E. W. E. Palmer, Capt. F. W. Barrett, and Capt H Tomkinson (back) Woodpeckers: Capt H H Wilson Lord Dalmeny, Capt Hardress Lloyd and Lord Rocksavage. (back)

The 20th Hussars beat the 4th Dragoon Guards at Hurlingham in the semi-final round of the Inter-regimental Tournament on July 1, by 6 goals to 1. The sides were: 20th Hussars: Capt J S Crawley Capt C G Mangles Capt. F. E. Hurndell, and Mr. H. M. Soames (back) 4th Dragoon Guards: Capt. R. J. B. Oldrey, Capt. C. B. Hornby, Major G. B. Lamont, and Capt. C. F. Hunter (back). The 15th Hussars beat the 16th Lancers on July 2, in the semi-final round, by 10 goals to 3. The sides were:—15th Hussars: Mr. B. Osborne, Capt. the Hon. Dennis Bingham, Capt. F. W. Barrett, and Mr. A, Muir (back). 16th Lancers: Mr. R. A. J. Beech, Mr. G. F. H. Brooke, Capt. G. E. Bellville, and Major C. L. K, Campbell (back).

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 4.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen G J Younghusband, Derajat Bde	Sub-Lieut H C Beauchamp, R I M
Col G B Hodgson	Mr A Augustine
Col J A H Woodward	Mr B C Allen
A Q M G, 2nd Dn

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 19th July, 1913.

MODERN DANCES.

"On with the dance, let joy be unconfined?" was the poet's apostrophe to that gay company of young people, who heard above the strains of dance-music the boom of the cannons of Waterloo. The scene, apart from the dramatic interruption, must have been indeed a suitable theme for poesy: one can imagine the graceful forms swaying rythmically to the strains of the musicians, and moving through the intricate mazes of the dance. If the scene were to be repeated after a hundred, or nearly a hundred years, to be shifted in fact into a 1913 setting, would it afford so much scope for a poet of the future, would he see as striking a contrast between the elegant trifling of the ball-room, and the horrors of the conflict, to which the partners of the fair damsels are summoned? An onlooker at a modern ball perceives but little of joyous relaxation in the expressions of the dancers; their faces have an intense look of strenuousness, their attitude is rigid, almost strained, and suggests tense muscles and mental anxiety. There appears to be but little relation between the rythm of the music and the revolutions of the absorbed couples, who make short, and apparently aimless rushes across the floor, holding tightly to each other and avoiding mischance by a series of miracles. Where do they come from, these curious dances, with their grotesque names and their unclassical attitudes? The Turkey-trot, the Bunny-hug, the Tango, the Boston, the Gaby-glide, and the one-step; the list might be lengthened considerably, for new forms of old dances multiply as rapidly as new varieties of the game of bridge, and as the music and the motions are not even distantly connected, any programme will suffice. The ultra-modern devotees of the ball-room, who look with pitying amusement at the few old-fashioned people, who still waltz in the old-fashioned way, will be interested to learn that at one time the waltz, a German importation, awakened disgust and derision as vehement as that which some of the 'rag-time' atrocities evoke to-day.

The waltz is in reality one of the most ancient of dances, but it was originally a sort of two-step, and a rather stately affair, if one may judge by the description of the Valois Chroniclers, who watched the sedate gyrations of Henri II at a court ball. The "trois-temps valse" may, however, be accurately labelled "made in Germany." It became very popular at the end of the eighteenth century, and Parisian dance-lovers were quick to adopt the German adaptation of a French original. The conservative British public looked askance at the new-fangled dance. London society of the day condemned the waltz as being an indelicate and undignified affair, eminently unsuitable alike to blushing debutante, and to sedate matron. The "German monstrosity," as a letter of 1807, describes the waltz, made but little headway in England, until, characteristically enough, public opinion suddenly veered round in its favour. A touch of snobbery marked the occasion of the change from condemnation to approval. The Emperor of Russia was observed to waltz repeatedly at a large public ball in London; the waltz instantly became modish, and still, in spite of passing fashions, holds first place in every dancer's estimation. The polka, which now appears but seldom upon our programmes, enjoyed an immense though fleeting popularity in its time. Mid-Victorian dandies considered that to 'polk' well was part of every fashionable man's accomplishments; they were equally adept at the quadrille, and able to bring their crinolined partners smartly down the room, to the inspiriting strains of the gallop.

One can imagine the dismay of the modern "nut" if he were suddenly required to 'polk' or to steer a novice through the intricacies of the quadrille. It is as much as he can do to 'get through' the Lancers, which dance, however, he usually bestows upon some maiden whose conversation is more nimble than her feet, who, is in other words, "a good sitter-out." It is surprising that the Lancers should have survived so long, when so many other elegant and pleasant dances have disappeared. The 'Mazurka' is no more, the 'Polonaise,' and dear Sir 'Roger de Coverley' are not to be found anywhere but in dancing classes for school-girls, the 'Washington Post' and the 'Barn-dance,' whose popularity most of us can remember, have utterly vanished from the fashionable repertoire. The contemplation, sad as it is, of bygone dances, which have been superseded by less graceful successors, brings with it one consoling reflection. Middle age perhaps looms before us, or is already upon us, and some of our vanished youth has passed with the old mode of dancing which we found so pleasant; but, if the beautiful goes, the ugly goes too; and we may presently hope to attend, ungratefully, the obsequies of the 'Tango' and the 'Gaby-glide.' One cannot but think that society will gain by a change of opinion which leads to the condemnation of dance-music which is nothing but "a debased imitation of negro songs," and of steps which are adapted from the shuffling motions of the coolies, who dance with bare feet upon coffee-beans, to bestow the polish exacted by unsuspecting customers.

THE NEW LAUREATE. Mr. Asquith has certainly risen superior to party considerations in selecting Dr. Robert Bridges for this office. Dr. Bridges is a man of singularly retiring habits, and it may be said of him what can be said of few of our living poets, that he has written mostly to please himself. He is a physician by profession, and, though he retired from his active medical duties thirty years ago, much of the shyness characteristic of his profession, clings to him still. Several of his plays and poems were privately printed at his friend Mr. Daniell's private printing press at Worcester College, Oxford, and he was quite content to be read and appreciated by a select few. The many had heard only of his name if even that, ten or fifteen years ago; but even they came slowly to like his retired and cultured muse, thanks mainly to the efforts of the critics. His reputation has been steadily rising all these years, and the seal to it was put only the other day by the inclusion of his poetical works among the Oxford Poets issued by the Clarendon Press. He is the first living author whose work is published in this standard series and the choice, rather bold, is justified by the great success, which the volume has met everywhere. A high American authority, Dr. Reed, declared in the Yale lectures on English Lyrical poetry that "Mr. Bridges is not already a classic, because he is unfortunate enough to be one of our contemporaries, and that his poetry is certain to reach a wider audience, and eventually win for him a place among the foremost lyrists of the whole line of singers." His lyrics, indeed, are the finest part of his poetry, and are quite Elizabethan in their dainty sweetness. Sir Arthur Quiller Couch, King Edward VII, Professor of English Literature at Cambridge, has recently selected some of these exquisite lyrics in his Oxford Book of verse. What an eminent critic said in the "Manchester Guardian" is no great exaggeration that it is not enough to say that Dr. Bridges is the most notable poet we have; he is certainly to be regarded as a poet absolutely of the first rank—as a master of blank verse as high as any one who has written since Milton, a poet whose lyrical rhythms are, in their way, just as wonderful as the splendours of Swinburne's chants, whose ease and fresh imaginativeness of diction are nearer to the Elizabethans than to the style of any intervening period.' Altogether the choice of the new laureate is most happy, and sustains the lofty traditions of the last century unfortunately once interrupted towards its close. Dr. Bridges will once more shed lustre on an office worn by some of our great poets of the past. The new laureate has like some of his predecessors, the reputation of being a good critic of the poets and his essay on Keats is remarkable.

OIL-FUEL AND THE NAVY. Mr. Churchill's energy in repudiating any interest in the Marconi transactions was remarkable. When, in speaking about oil-fuel, he gave a warning against the tongue of scandal, there was an air of truculence about it, which was reminiscent. But we do not suppose the memory of Mr. Churchill's thunderbolts—or of his threat of Thursday—will prevent the political gossips from talking—talking furiously probably now that they know that the firm, which is making an oil contract with the Government is that in which Lord Murray is so largely interested—the same for which he has made his particularly successful visit to Central and South America. The present, however, is not the time to be concerned with possible scandals. They can be left until they arise, if they do arise, and we very sincerely hope they may not. But the present is certainly a time to congratulate the Government on having enlisted the assistance of a firm, which has shown such enterprise and resource in regard to oil, and having through its agency made such large supplies of the new fuel available for the Navy. The interests of Lord Cowdray's and Lord Murray's firm in American oil are not confined to Mexico. As we remarked the other day Lord Murray, during his recent trip abroad, has secured valuable oil rights in both Ecuador and Colombia. It is possible that Mr. Churchill was referring to these, when he made the threat, that if full confidence were not reposed in the Admiralty they would not guarantee an adequate supply. He may have intended to imply that, should severe criticism be made of the contract with the Mexican Company, it might prove difficult to arrange a Government lien on the other sources of supply, for which a market elsewhere can no doubt be readily obtained. But, for the present at any rate, we must be content with his indication that sufficient supplies are available, and it is only fair to recognise, whatever may or may not be said, that since he left the Government and joined the firm of Messrs. S. Pearson and Co. Lord Murray, in successfully concluding these delicate negotiations, has continued to use his conspicuous abilities for the benefit of the Empire. The Admiralty appears to have acted in this matter with admirable promptitude and with keen foresight, and the public may safely, we think, leave it to Mr. Churchill and his advisers to complete the business in a manner which will be to the full advantage of the nation and the Navy. It is gratifying to be told that British sources of supply are to be employed as much as possible, and that assurance gives one ground for anticipating that the important suggestion of an immediate survey of the Empire will receive due attention.

EAST INDIES SQUADRON. The Admiralty has given orders for the light cruiser Dartmouth, one of the "Town" class of cruisers, to be despatched to the East Indies Station, to take the place of the light cruiser Perseus, at the termination of the naval manœuvres in home waters. The Dartmouth will pay off her present crew and recommission with a new lot. The Dartmouth is 430 feet in length, has a beam of 38½ feet, a draught of 15½ feet, and a displacement of 5,250 tons. She is fitted with 22,000horse power turbine engines designed for 25 knot speed—which she has exceeded—her armament consists of eight 6 inch quickfirers, four 3 pounders, one light field gun, and four machine guns, and two 21 inch torpedo (submerged) tubes. Protection is given to her water line by a 3 inch belt of armour, reinforced at various points; the gun positions are well protected, and the coal bunkers—which hold 750—1000 tons are so arranged as to give additional protection, whilst the boilers, engines, magazines and other vital parts are enclosed beneath a steel 2 inch deck. The Dartmouth was built by Messrs Vickers, Ltd., Barrow in Furness in 1910-11, cost £ 334,847, and is one of the four protected cruisers ordered in 1910. Her speed trials were most satisfactory. With her heavier displacment and greater gun power she is an improvement on the earlier types of the "Town" class, a speed of 25·9 knots having been obtained without taxing the boilers unduly. This is most important in cruisers of her class, their premier duties being scouting, with ability to return the fire of a slower hostile cruiser with her long range 6 inch quickfirers. The armament in the earlier ships of this class is two 6 inch and ten 4 inch guns.

ARTILLERY CHANGES. A special Army Order recently issued announces certain changes in the establishment and organization of the Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, consequent on the withdrawal of Royal Horse Artillery and part of the Royal Field Artillery from South Africa, and the adoption of mechanical transport for divisional ammunition columns. "AA" and "BB" Batteries Royal Horse Artillery have been reduced, and "Z" Battery will also be reduced on arrival Home from India next trooping season. The 14th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery—"A" and "Z" Batteries—is to be renumbered the 1st Brigade forthwith. There will, in future, be three establishments of Royal Field Artillery Batteries at Home—(1) Higher establishment—72 batteries allotted to the Expeditionary Force. (2) Lower Establishment—15 batteries of unallotted brigades. (3) Reserve Batteries—12 batteries of the Reserve Brigades. The six training brigades Royal Field Artillery are to be renumbered 1 to 6, and will, in future, be composed of two batteries of six guns each, and will be called Reserve Brigades. The Reserve Brigades will be retained permanently as such, and will not be relieved.

THE P. and O. steamer "Devanha", with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Monday, the 21st instant.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya, with the homeward mails of the 12th instant, arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday.

A DESPATCH giving details of the regulations proposed for the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces will be sent to the Secretary of State next week, and it is hoped that the Council will be constituted next cold weather. It is understood that the question of the eligibility of residents in the Berars to sit by election in the Viceroy's Legislative Council has also been referred to the Secretary of State.

The light cruiser "Philomel" now attached to the East Indies Squadron, will go to New Zealand about October next. In the meantime she will be refitted at Bombay, and after that sent to Hong-Kong, where her new crew will arrive from England by the battleship Triumph—sister of the East Indies flagship which is being sent out there to be placed in reserve for contingencies in those waters.

The retirement of Captain Engineer W. Onyon, M.V.O. is announced. This engine-room officer served for some time with the East Indies Squadron, and was engineer-commander of the "Dreadnought" during the construction and fitting of her machinery, and was specially promoted to Captain's rank in connection therewith. When King George came to the Delhi Durbar, Captin Onyan was senior engineer-office of the royal escort to H.M.S. "Medina" and in recognition of his services received the Durbar medal and the M.V.O.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE N. L. C. LUNCHEON TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 4.

I am one of those who think that the luncheon to Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Rufus Isaacs at the National Liberal Club was a mistake, and that Mr. Lloyd George—Sir Rufus Isaacs scarcely counts—in accepting the Committee's invitation was as badly advised as he has been throughout the whole of the 'Marconi' business. But the people who are in close touch with the electorate think it "good business." I asked a Parliamentary friend what the general opinion among Liberal members of the House was. He replied that 30 out of every 40 considered that not only was the luncheon in itself a good thing, but that Mr. George's speech was not a bit too strong. He said that the Chairman (the Marquis of Lincolnshire) had asked him not to retaliate, but perhaps that was too much to expect from him in the circumstances. He let himself go and was anything but penitential. After prying a while to the "more powerful conservative journals" for refusing to "lower their dignity by joining in the en choirs and fatuous man-hunt" he said:—"I wish I could say that for all, and I wish I could say it for Tory Party in the House of Commons. I am prepared to make allowances for them. At the back of the Tory mind you will find this—they firmly believe that providence has singled them out to govern this land. They think they are governing classes, and, if they are not governing, there must be something wrong." He continued:—"For months and months, through the dreary dark winter, we had to sit silent when calumny was being hurled from every quarter at our heads. We, as members of the House of Commons, felt bound by its traditions not to answer. The tribunal, to which we belonged, was investigating the matter. We felt our hands tied, but there were other members of the House of Commons just as bound to observe its honourable traditions as we were. They were free: they never respected its traditions, its honorable traditions, and there for months we could make no answer. These things were insinuated into the public mind, germinating and taking root, but not a word could we answer. It is the shabbiest chapter in the history of any party—hitting a man when he is down, hitting a man when his hands are tied, and when he cannot hit back. That is the Tory notion of fair play. He could honour a partisan a bigot, if they liked. A downright honest one-sided fellow—he would take his hat off to him. But the other! He is just a hungry humbug—steeped in smugness and self-righteousness. I have had a hint from the chair that there is to be no retaliation. I will respect it. But when I was looking at the list of those who voted to turn us out of public life, I was wonder ing how many of them would have gone into that lobby if, it had been a condition of their being allowed to vote that they must show the whole of their pass-book for three years, (Cheers.) It is very difficult not to retaliate when I see men setting themselves up as a sort of standard of patriotism in public life—to say what ought, and what ought not, to be done with the shares of Ministers, and the directorships of Ministers—and when I remember that I was in the Parliament from 1890 to 1905, mostly under Tory Ministries, when I remember what passed then—ah! And when I see Mr. Bonar Law saying that Ministers ought to be expelled from office who are guilty of an indiscretion—when I see the Tory Party rushing back from Ascot Racecourse to pass a solemn vote of censure on the semblance of gambling—I say it gives me an unpleasant cross-Channel feeling.

Mr. Lloyd George indignantly repudiates the insinuation that he or any other politician is not to make money. He is unacquainted with any man who on either side has attained high position without the advantage of rank and birth, who would not in a business or profession make ten times as much as he is ever likely to make in politics. Mr. Churchill began his speech by saying:—"I am afraid I cannot agree with Mr. Lloyd George." We have come here in great numbers and with determination to make so far as lies in our power what Lord Lincolnshire has called reparation to two of our trusted friends and colleagues who have been vilely and damnably ill-treated in our cause and for our sake." Mr. Churchill evidently thinks that a man who has been "vilely and damnably ill-treated" may be excused a certain amount of vehemence. This is also apparently the opinion of the *Westminster Gazette* whose editor, I see, was one of the company at the banquet given at the Reform Club a few days previously to Mr. Harcourt. The *Westminster* argues that Mr. Lloyd George being himself cannot be expected to "take it lying down", but looks to him "to clear himself from all present controversy and bitterness and to approach the subject (land) as a statesman appealing to the country on behalf of all classes."

Sir George Birdwood has sent me his last word on the 'Marconi' affair, and, as he has taken an independent line throughout the controversy, his remarks will, I am sure, be read with interest even by those, who, like myself cannot altogether show his view with reference to the original indiscretion of the Ministers.

Of course Mr. Lloyd George has put himself once again in the wrong by his speech on Wednesday last at the National Liberal Club. Before the Marconi Committee his great errors were his white mailing threat that, if his financial past was enquired into, he would retaliate by recalling the financial escapades of others the allusion being to the Chamberlains; and his pleading his poverty as an excuse for his gamble in Marconi shares. He fell into a still greater error in the House of Commons in apologising for his in every way honest and absolutely non-committal gamble, and by again pleading his poverty. If he was to apologise it should have been without qualifications not merely an expression of regret for the consequence of his playful gamble, his 'flutter.' But his greatest error of all was that he accepted a 'joy-luncheon' instead of keeping himself to himself for

(Continued on page 12.)

IS SMITH A FAILURE?

II—VIEWED AS A FAMILY MAN.

"Good evening; come in, will you?" The invitation is given by a little woman who has opened the door of Laburnum Villa. She is dressed, not after the most fashionable modes, perhaps, but yet neatly and becomingly. Peeping round her skirt are two bonnie children—a girl of some six summers and a small boy in his first pair of wee trousers. They are fair-haired blue-eyed youngsters, pictures of health and happiness.

The visitors enter, and, after hanging up their wraps on the little stand—for the hall is not over-wide—proceed into the front-room. Everything shows signs of care, and an air of domestic comfort pervades the place. The room is furnished tastefully and with no little degree of artistic sense. Round the walls are one or two prints of famous pictures, some family portraits, and a few paintings in heavy gilt frames (which seem to be considered a necessary accompaniment to English respectability.) On the new and well-polished piano, which is evidently one of the prides of the household, is the little girl's music-books open at the first scale exercises. The miniature side-board, is adorned with a silver-plate tea-service, which was doubtless a wedding-present; while a glance over the book-case reveals a fairly representative collection of volumes. And then there is the man of the house, who has been sitting in his arm-chair by the fire and who now has risen to meet his visitors. They talk for a while, then the mother takes out the children, who re-appear, dressed in their night-clothes, to kiss "Daddy" and to say goodnight to all before being put to bed. Afterwards there is more talk, the womenfolk exchange tit-bits of gossip, maybe, or the men practice a glee for a forthcoming concert. Then a modest dainty supper; and at 11 p.m., the visitors are saying goodbye. Before long all is quiet: Laburnum Villa sleeps.

* * *

This is Smith's home. I sketch the little scene, simply and without exaggeration, because it represents him as a family man. I care not whether you look over London's suburbs, in the provincial cities of England, or in the small country towns, you will find this a fair specimen of thousands and thousands of homes. Is there any sign here of a loosening of the family tie? Is there any sign here of failure?

But what does Dr. Hesselgrave say, whose charges that Smith is a political, economic, eugenic, moral failure I commenced to deal with in last week's article. The American critic would make out that the men of the great middle-class have lost that priceless treasure "we call will-power," that they are moral weaklings, that in the days before the motor-car and luxury of club life, vigorous bands of boys and girls went out from their households to inspire and direct public life and racial progress, and that to-day their offspring are few and feeble. Let us examine the charges in detail. The club may have detracted from the charm and unity of family life to a certain extent, but it is not among the Smiths that this has happened—for one thing because he cannot afford it—but among the wealthier classes. It may be true that Smith's family is smaller, but, as one who has seen for himself and has inquired of those who are best qualified to judge, I do affirm that if the children of the other two English classes were as sturdy and promising as those of the middle-class England would never even be troubled with the bogey of national decadence. Take a look at the playing fields of our secondary schools and you will still see the sound strong types of British lads. For if Smith's family is smaller it is that he can do better justice in bringing it up. That is the simple secret.

* * *

How is it that Great Britain's colonies and dependencies are offering such inducements to get her sons and daughters if they are "so feeble"? And as to the charge about failing to send out those who can direct public life and progress, how is it that where Western ideas and influences are wanted, the East looks to England for help more than to any other nation. True, the eugenic question may be the strongest point in the pessimist's attack, but it should be aimed rather at Smith's poorer and richer fellowmen, and even this being *so there are indications of a gradual awakening to the danger, and it is in this fact that the hope for the future lies.*

Again, is it not rather the contrary to a weakening of the will-power that the Smiths deny themselves the happiness and comfort of family life for a year or two more than their fathers did, so that when they marry they may have some substantial provision on which to build their households, and so that they may have a safeguard against the possibility of misfortune or penury. This practice of later marriages may not be a good one for some reasons, but it does show an ideal of home life and a determination to manage so that their wives and children live in security.

* * *

No, let us be candid about Smith. The real crux of the case is that this is an age in which great and far-reaching social changes are taking place. No one is fool enough to hide his head, like the ostrich does when danger is in front, and say that all is well with the world. It is not; it never has been. But are, we in the economic crisis through which we are passing, to allow ourselves to become panic-stricken by the lamentations of pessimistic croakers, who can see this wrong and that wrong, but give us precious few hints for righting them? Average Smith is not perfect. Granting that there is room for improvement politically, socially, physically and in his religious life, are we to blame and revile him for evils for which he is not solely responsible?

We look to his characteristic and inborn courage to stem the economic whirlpool in which he is struggling; therefore let us help him by our optimism and our confidence in him. If his faults must be occasionally examined, let it be tolerantly and impartially and in that spirit which Bobbie Burns meant when he wrote:—

Then gently scan your brother man,
Still gentler, sister woman;
Though they may gang a kennin' wrang,
To step aside is human.

W. G. P.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER. XII (*continued.*)

"You'd better sit down, Miss Kenyon," said Higson. "You don't look well, and what I've got to tell you won't make you feel any better."

He led her to a chair, and she sank into it as though there were no strength left in her limbs.

"Perhaps the lady would like a glass of wine," said the detective, looking at Scott, "or a drop of brandy?"

"Miss Kenyon can have anything she chooses to ask for."

"I want nothing, thank you," said Diana, in a low voice. Then she leant forward, her arms resting on her knees and her eyes fixed on the fire. Boanerges Scott seated himself at a table a couple of yards away from her. The detective remained standing.

"I don't like this job at all," said the latter to himself. "I don't believe in hitting women in the face,"

"Now, then, Higson," said the financier, sharply, "let us have the facts, as you told them to me."

"The police lost sight of Greenhead," said the detective, speaking very slowly and distinctly, but the man did not escape your humble servant. He booked a passage for Sydney—steerage, disguised as a labourer seeking work. I took a berth on the same boat. Greenhead left the ship at Colombo, and I went ashore after him."

"Yes, get on," said the financier, sharply. "We don't want all the details. You ran him to earth in Bombay?"

"Yes, sir, and I never saw a man more frightened in my life. He thought he'd got clean away when he'd got as far as that. I threatened to hand him over to the police if he didn't tell me the truth about poor Mr. Evelyn's death. Then I cabled to you, sir, for instructions."

"Yes, and what did I cable back?"

That I was to spare no expense, and that five thousand pounds had been placed to my credit at the Bank of India."

"And what did you do with the money?"

"I went to Greenhead and offered him a thousand to tell the truth. He refused, and let out by accident that he'd been offered more than that to keep his mouth shut. I pressed the matter home, and found that the fellow had plenty of money."

"And how much did you eventually pay him?"

"Three thousand pounds, sir, He wouldn't take a penny less."

"And what did he tell you?"

"He said that on the night poor Mr. Evelyn was killed he answered the bell in the library, and found Mr. Evelyn lying on the floor. His lordship was standing near the fireplace. He, Greenhead, said to his lordship, 'Oh, my lord, what has happened?' Lord Champernowne answered, 'I've hit him too hard, Greenhead. But he deserved it. He insulted my mother—grossly insulted her. Anyone would have done the same.' Greenhead then closed the door and said, 'Oh, my lord what shall we do—whatever shall we do?' Lord Champernowne then implored Greenhead not to betray him, but show him out of the house just as if nothing had happened. His lordship reminded Greenhead that once he had saved, Greenhead's life. The footman was frightened to death, but he agreed to say nothing of what had happened. He showed Lord Champernowne out of the house and went downstairs again to the servants' quarters."

Mr. Higson paused, and looked nervously at Diana's white, haggard face. She was still leaning forward in her chair, her chin resting on her hands.

"Yes, go on," said the financier, harshly.

"Then, sir, Greenhead was dismissed from your service. The day after the inquest he went down to Maiden Tolhurst and had an interview with Lord Champernowne, first in the garden, and subsequently, when all the household had gone to bed, in the house itself. During that interview Greenhead suggested to his lordship that he, Greenhead, would be willing to take the whole burden from the shoulders of Lord Champernowne by confessing that he murdered Mr. Evelyn, but that his lordship would have to give him two thousand pounds, and wait for the confession till Greenhead had placed himself beyond the reach of the law. Lord Champernowne asked for time to think this over, and a week later he called to see Greenhead at the latter's rooms in 117, Lower Green Road, Stepney, where the footman was living under the name of Mr. Mildmay. Lord Champernowne then gave Greenhead a cheque for two thousand pounds. The cheque was made payable to and endorsed by Lord Champernowne The next day Greenhead cashed the cheque at the National Provincial Bank in Sloane Street, taking with him a letter written and signed by Lord Champernowne to the effect that the money was to be paid over to the bearer. Then Greenhead left England. He slipped the police, and I think, if I had not managed to track him down, that he would have carried out his part of the bargain. He has returned the two thousand pounds to Lord Champernowne by a cheque drawn on the Bank of India. I think, Sir, you insisted on that."

"Yes," said the financier, with a cruel smile, "I insisted on that. I believe in a man dealing honestly with his fellow-rogues. Well, that is the man's story, Miss Kenyon. It is an ugly one—hardly fit for a lady's ears."

Diana Kenyon shivered. Then she laughed nervously, almost hysterically.

Who would believe the evidence of a man like that?" she queried, still looking at the fire. "Who would take his word against the word of Lord Champernowne? You speak of proofs. Would anyone in the wide world take the accusation of this scoundrel. paid to lie, as a proof of the guilt of an honourable man?" Then she turned and looked steadily at Scott's fierce, bloodshot eyes. "Paid to lie," she repeated.

The financier smiled grimly.

"Miss Kenyon is not satisfied, Higson,' he said, in a cold, hard voice. "Will you try and satisfy her?"

The detective shifted his feet uneasily and, clasping his hands behind him, looked down at the carpet.

"If it were only this man's word, Miss Kenyon," he said, after a pause, "there would be no case against Lord Champernowne. But for some little time I have been making careful inquiries, and have accumulated a good deal of corroborative evidence. For instance, it is known that Greenhead paid a visit to Lord Champernowne at Maiden Tolhurst, and that a week later Lord Champernowne called at 117, Lower Green Road, Stepney, and interviewed a certain Mr. Mildmay who was lodging there. For that I have the evidence of the woman who kept the lodgings. Then again it is known that on the following day a man cashed a cheque for two thousand pounds drawn by Lord Champernowne in favour of himself over the counter of the National Provincial Bank in Sloane Street. I have the evidence of one of the bank clerks for that. I also had a look at Lord Champernowne's pass-book, and, lastly I have the letter written by Lord Champernowne."

"Who gave you that?" asked Diana, calmly.

"Greenhead had it still in his possession, Miss Kenyon. I have it here in my pocket."

"Let her read it," said Scott, sharply, "but don't let it go out of your hand."

The detective took a sheet of paper from his pocket, opened it, and held it close to Diana's face. She read the short letter through from beginning to end.

"Thank you, she said, quietly: "but is it not usual for the bank to keep such letters?"

"You will observe," said Scott, 'that the letter is not written to the bank, but to Greenhead, It is a letter purporting to enclose the cheque. Lord Champernowne's reason for this is quite obvious. He did not wish the bank to afterwards produce his authority for the cashing of the cheque. Now, is there anything you would like to ask Mr. Higson before he leaves us?"

"Your clerks and officials are sworn to secrecy. How did Mr. Higson get his information?"

"You are right, my dear lady. I am afraid I can't give you his name."

"Will he give his evidence in court?"

"He will not be called upon to do so," interrupted the financier. "When this matter passes into the hands of the police, the bank will come forward and give evidence." He clenched his great hands and looked at her with an evil scowl. "When this matter passes into the hands of the police," he continued, "there will be plenty of evidence to satisfy you. At present no one outside this room, ebcept Greenhead, knows that Lord Champernowne is a murderer."

He laid heavy emphasis on the last word, and Diana Kenyon's hands went to her face. But she quickly recovered herself, and, rising to her feet, turned her back on the financier.

"Mr. Higson," she said, slowly, "look me in the face and tell me that you are speaking the truth, that you have not merely been paid to make this horrible accusation against Lord Champernowne."

He met her gaze without flinching. "I swear to you, Miss Kenyon," he said "by all I hold must sacred that I have spoken the truth, and that I can produce witnesses in support of Greenhead's statement."

"And you yourself believe Lord Champernowne to be guilty?"

"I believe, Miss Kenyon, that there is very strong circumstantial evidence against him. I am afraid that the payment of this money to Greenhead amounts practically to proof of Lord Champernowne's guilt."

"But, knowing Lord Champernowne—" she said, piteously.

"I do not know his lordship at all well, Miss Kenyon. But even if he was as I have heard, an honourable gentleman, one must remember that a sudden madness sometimes seizes the best of us. Then comes terror and a life of deceit and intrigue in order to cover up the crime."

"That is so," broke in the financier, roughly. "There is no man or woman in the world of whom it could be said that it would be impossible for them to commit a crime."

Diana's eyes flashed and she clenched her hands.

"I can say that of Lord Champernowne," she said, fiercely.

Boanerges Scott smiled contemptuously.

"Is there anything else you wish to ask Mr. Higson?" he queried.

"Nothing" she replied.

The financier turned to the detective.

"You can go," he said, curtly. "But do not leave the house; I may wish to speak to you later on."

Mr. Higson walked towards the door Then he turned and bowed slightly to Diana Kenyon.

"I am sorry to have given you pain," he said, nervously, "but I have only spoken the truth."

He left the room, and for a few moments there was silence. Boanerges Scott rested his chin on his clenched hands and kept his eyes fixed on a photograph of his son that stood on the writing-table. Diana looked down at the fire, her fingers tightly intertwined, her lips pressed closely together.

"What do you intend to do?" said Scott, abruptly breaking the silence.

She turned and looked at him without speaking. There was a piteous expression of fear in her eyes. All her strength of purpose seemed to have left her. She was no longer fiercely defiant! she was a helpless woman.

"I am not going to the police at present," the financier continued, "unless you force me to do so."

"I—I do not understand," she faltered.

"I mean that what I have told you has been told in confidence. You are at liberty to verify the facts, and I will instruct Higson to give you any help or information you may require. But for the present Lord Champernowne's guilt must be kept a secret. His mother is very ill, and if she knew the truth it would kill her."

Diana looked of him at though she could scarcely believe the evidence of her own ears. Boanerges Scott was not the sort of man to forego his revenge in order to spare an invalid. Indeed, it was more likely that he would take pleasure in crushing those who loved Lord Champernowne. Had he not just said so himself?

"Lady Champernowne," he continued, after a pause, "is an old friend of mine."

Then Diana remembered the promissory notes, and the possible explanation of the financier's loan.

I have not yet made up my mind what to do in this matter," Scott proceeded, speaking very slowly and drawing idly on a piece of blotting-paper in front of him. "But if you force my hand I shall go straight to the police, and—there can only be one end to that."

The colour rushed into her white face, and she trembled violently. Then she moved forward a couple of paces and remained motionless, her eyes fixed upon the profile of his face.

"Do you mean," she faltered, "that you—if he were guilty—you might never go to the police?"

He wheeled round in his chair and looked at her, pressing the tips of his fingers together.

"I have not made up my mind," he said, quietly.

"There is Lady Champernowne to be thought of. I have no regard for you at all. I am glad to be able to hurt you. But I am not willing to hurt Lady Champernowne. That is a mater I must decide, and I want time. The blood of my son cries out to me for vengeance. There are moments when I would rather see the whole world lying dead at my feet than forego any revenge I have not decided, but if you force me to a decision—well, I have told you what it will be."

"Do you mean—that I am to say nothing—of this horrible accusation—to Lord Champernowne?"

"You can say what you like to Lord Champernowne. If he likes to tell. anyone else, that is his own look-out! I shall probably see Lord Champernowne himself in the course of a day or two. In any case he will know that the game is up, for I expect by now he has received the cheque for two thousand pounds from Greenhead. You must please yourself about that, Miss Kenyon. Well, I don't think I need detain you any longer."

He rose from his chair, and his huge body seemed to tower above her, menacing her with destruction. She covered her face with her hands and began to cry.

"It is not true," she sobbed. "I know it is not true."

"You will have every opportunity of testing the truth," he replied, coldly. 'I have given you leave to ask Lord 'Champernowne for an explanation of the money he paid, to Greenhead. You will also have every opportunity of finding out that the money was paid, if Champernowne denies the payment. There the matter must rest for the moment—until I decide." He walked to the fireplace and rang the bell.

"Why have you told me this?" she cried, fiercely.

"Because I think that you ought to know," he answered, evasively.

A footman entered the room and Diana walked slowly towards the door.

"I have given orders for the motor to take you home, Miss Kenyon," said Scott, cheerfully. "Good night, and thank you for coming here."

"Good night," she answered, with an attempt at a smile.

The door closed behind her and Boanerges Scott was alone. He seated himself at the table and, picking up the photograph of his son, looked at it long and earnestly. It represented Evelyn Scott at the age of twelve—a slim, sullen boy in an Eton suit.

"Hanging is too good for the brute," he said to himself. "But a life of fear—of torture, with the sword always hanging over his head! To see him climbing up, year after year, realizing his hopes and ambitions, and knowing all the time that at any moment he may be thrown into prison and sent to the scaffold; to be always there in the background, like a shadow of death, waiting to strike—that might, after all, be the most terrible revenge—oh, Evelyn, my son—my dear son!"

He pressed the photograph to his lips and replaced it on the table. Then he bowed his head in his hands and his great shoulders quivered, as he broke down before the violent storm of his grief.

Ten minutes lates when he raised his white, tear-stained face from his arms he had decided the fate Lord Champernowne.

"As a cat plays with a mouse," he muttered: "as a cat plays with a mouse—torture—years of torture, and then—death."

CHAPTER XIII.

Mirabelle Lady Champernowne lay in the great gilded Louis XV. bed in her room at Maiden Tolhurst and kept her eyes fixed on a small clock that stood on the table by her side. Her face, an hour previously, had been pale but her maid had given her the roses of youth. Her black hair was elaborately dressed; her nightdress of pink silk was daintily frilled with fine old lace. She formed a very pretty picture as she lay there propped up on big soft pillows.

She had been brought home from the farmhouse in the hills on the previous afternoon, and was glad to be once more in her fine house with all her beautiful things aroud her. The bedroom, furnished throughout in the style of Louis XV., had three tall windows looking out towards village of Churtington. It was a large room, and even the big fire in the grate would not have warmed it on a cold winter's day. But the house was heated with hot-water pipes throughout, and though one of the windows was wide open at the top, the thermometer hanging on the wall showed a temperature of sixty-five degrees.

"Half-past twelve," she said to herself. "The train must be late."

She stretched out a hand and searched among the pile of letter on the table. She founded the one she wanted and took it out of its thick envelope.

"Dearest Mirabelle," she read. "Of course I will come at once, and stay with you as long as you like. How glad you must be to be in your own house again. I do hope you will be well enough to come to town for the season.—Your loving Mamie."

A faint smile flickered across Lady Champernowne's lips.

That is all right, she thought. "Jack will be here in a few miutes, and I must keep him here for a month a least."

Perhaps a month would not be long enough for the carrying out of her plans. Perhaps Mamie Worcester would have to stay until the opening of the London season. But Lady Champernowne had no doubt that in the end she would bring about the marriage between her son and the American heiress. He would be forced to see that there was no alteration. Boanerges Scott was pressing for payment of the debt—she was thankful to him for that; Maiden Tolhurst would have to be sold Maiden Tolhurst that had been built by the first Lord Champernowne in the reign of Elizabeth; its treasures would have to be scattered to the dealers; the family—as a great power, as an influence in the country—would cease to exist. There would be a house somewhere in a London suburb, an income just sufficient to keep a few servants and buy food and pay the rent. They would entertain in a dull, middle-class way. Life, so far as she was concerned, would come to an end. One could not call it life to live in a villa and spend a hundred and fifty a year on clothes. And even if Maiden Tolhurst were not sold, even if it were only let, that would amount to the same thing. It was unthinkable, impossible; her son would realize that—now though he had not been able to realize it before. The loss of the eighty thousand pounds might turn out to be a blessing in disguise. Certainly it could be looked upon in that light if it brought Mamie Worcester's millions into the family.

She moved her head a little, so that she could see the whole room, lighted with the firelight and the glow of the wintry sunshine. It was a beautiful room, as large as the whole floor of many a fair-sized detached villa in the suburbs. The walls were covered with pale rose silk; gold and silver and ivory gleamed on the dressing-table; there were vases of exquisite flowers, the bed-linen was of the finest, the carpet thick and soft and costly, the furniture of satinwood and tulipwood and amboyna, richly inlaid and ornamented with gilded bronze. For twenty-four years of her life Lady Champernowne had been accustomed to those things, they were part of her life, she could leave them and continue to regard existence as anything but a burden. Food and shelter and warmth did not make life.

"Of course I must think of his happiness," she said to herself, fingering the letter on the coverlet. "But marriage with Mamie will mean happiness, and it will mean success in his career."

She really and honestly believed this or she would not have schemed to bring about the marriage. Selfish womon though she was, she loved her son very dearly. But she made the mistake, common to many mothers and fathers, of thinking that her son's ideas of happiness were the same as her own. She picked up another envelope, addressed in a large childlike handwriting, and frowned as she pulled out the contents and read them.

"My Lady," said the writer, "I beg to respectfully return you the cheque for one hundred pounds which you left for us on your leaving. We have been put to no expense over your illness, and what we did was out of necessity.—Your obedient servant, JOHNATHAN SCOTT."

"Silly old fool!" she thought, as she looked at the enclosed cheque. "Well I daresay the money will be more useful to me than to anyone else. I must pay Carrat something on account, and see about some new hats."

There was a knock on the door, and Lord Champernowne entered the room. His face was white and haggard, but there was a smile on his lips and in his eyes.

"Dear little mother," he said taking her in his arms and kissing her. "How well you look to-day! I thought you'd be better directly you got away from that gloomy place in the hills. And you feel no ill effects from the journey?"

"None, Jack, dear," she replied, smoothing her ruffled hair. "But it wasn't very kind of you to stay in London, instead of coming down here to see after the moving."

"I am so sorry, mother," he said, kissing her again. "But I 'phoned to Sir Charles, and he said that he'd go down and see after everything. And I had an appointment yesterday morning—one that I could not put off. You see mother dear, you had originally fixed the end of this week."

"Yes, Jack; but I could not stand another day of it. The place seemed like a tomb—the whole atmosphere—the bare, white walls—those two grim old people sitting downstair like dead folk. I sent for Staines and got him round to my way of thinking. Then I wired to you.

"I am so sorry, mother, dear. But I don't think that if I had been here you would have looked any better then you do to-day. Well. I've seen old Malfray."

"And arranged everything? she queried wistfully.

"Nothing, mother mine. He won't have me at any price. He talked about his position, the bad odour attaching to my name, and so on. I always thought he was a fine old fellow. Now I know he is a contemptible time-server."

"Well, now you know the value of that kind of friend," said Lady Champernowne. "Did he say be could do nothing for you?"

"He gave me advice—said I must marry money."

"Oh, he said that, did he?

"Yes, and he advised me to 'put myself straight,' as he called it. By that he meant that I should move heaven and earth to find the murderer of young Evelyn Scott and clear my name."

"And your appointment yesterday morning, Jack. dear?"

"That was with William Bleazby," he replied.

"Who on earth is he, Jack?"

Lord Champernowne smiled. It had never occured to him that there was anyone in England who had not heard of Bleazby. But he realized now what a gulf lay between the world of society and politics.

"Oh, he's the leader of the extreme Socialists," he replied, carelessly. Then he paused and looked doubtfully at his mother's face,

"But, my dear boy," she said, peevishly, "what on earth——"

"I offered myself to him as a private secretary," he interrupted, with a laugh, "and he is going to give me a trial."

"You?" exclaimed Lady Champernowne. "Private secretary to a—a Socialist? My dearest Jack, I do hope you're in your right mind!"

"Quite, mother. dear. I called to see him yesterday, and again last night at his house in Brixton."

"Brixton? Oh, ye gods!"

"He is an honest, straightforward chap," Champernowne continued, quietly; "a big, loose-limbed fellow with a red beard and thick, closely-cut red hair. I liked him directly I set eyes on him, and I think he took a fancy to me,"

"But, Jack, a Socialist, an Anarchist!"

"Oh, not that, mother, dear; but a man of extreme views, I liked him very much. He is straightforward, knows what he wants, and intends to get it. I tell you, he was like a breath of fresh air after old Malfray. There is no political humbug about William Bleazby."

"But your own political views? she queried. "The views of your class—Tory always? Your name?"

He leant over her and kissed her.

"My political views are not yet formed, mother," he said gently. "I only know that I want to do some good in the world, and there's a better chance of doing it under the leadership of Bleazby than of old Malfray. At any rate, I am going to give it a trial. If we don't get on together we can part. It means hard work, and interesting work, and that's all I care for at present."

Lady Champernowne laughed. "These fellows are robbers," she said, Then she looked closely at her son's face. "Did he ask you for money?" she queried.

"No; but I think he suggested that they were in want of funds."

"They always are, I suppose Bleazby thinks you are rich,"

"I don't know. I did not discuss my private affairs with him."

Lady Champernowne closed her eyes and an idea crept into her small mind. It was possible that if the Socialists were in want of money, and if her son really became interested in this scheme there would be an additional reason for his marriage with a very rich woman. It might just turn the scales when he was weighing prudence in the balance with love. Perhaps, on the whole, it would be better not to thwart him in the extraordinary career he had mapped out for himself.

"You are tired. mother, dear," said Lord Champernowne tenderly, "Now, you must be a good little mother and not worry about me. All you've got to think of is getting well."

"I am tired," she answered; "tired of lying in bed. I have never stayed in bed for so long, Jack—never in all my life before."

"Well, we shall soon have you up and about again," he said cheerfully."

Then he turned away from her and walked to the window for he could not stand the gaze of those clear blue eyes. He knew now for certain that nothing short of a miracle could ever restore his mother to health. All her life she would be a helpless cripple. The eminent London surgeon had confirmed the opinion of the local doctor on the day he had been summoned down to the Wood Leaze Farm. Since that he had paid half-a-dozen visits to the invalid but his first impression of the case had remained unaltered. He had agreed. however with. Dr. Staines that it would be unwise to tell the patient the truth, that it would be better not to deprive her of hope—the one thing that could bring some brightness into her dreary life. Sir Charles Garrett and Dr. Staines and Lord Champernowne were the only people who knew that so long as she lived she would never be able to leave her bed.

"Heaven give me strength to bear it," he thought as he stared out across the garden and park at the spire of the village church," Give me the courage to smile and just when my heart is crying out with pain,"

"Till the end of March," the sick woman said peevishly. That's another six weeks, Jack. I don't think I can bear anothers six weeks of it."

"Oh, yes you can," he said returning and seating himself on her bed. You are a dear little brave mother now. And this is such a jolly room—it's not at all pleasant out now—beastly weather we've had. And you're as cosy here as you can be—we'll have visitors and you shall receive them in here—like ladies used to in the eighteenth century."

"Mamie Worcestor is coming to-morrow."

"Is she? I'm glad. You like her so much, and she's just the right sort of girl—good spirits, kind—that's capital."

(To be continued.)

LADY PREACHERS.

WOMEN IN THE PULPIT.

The fact that at a recent wedding which took place at New Inn Chapel, Monmouthshire the officiating minister was the Rev. Lydia I. James who is a native of that county calls attention to the number of lady preachers to be found in the churches to-day. This was the first wedding at which Mrs. James had officiated in this country but when in the United States where she is very well-known as a preacher and temperance lecturer, she has frequently conducted marriage services.

Lady preachers in the United States are becoming more numerous every day. There are considerably over 5,000 lady preachers in various parts of America, but it should be explained that only a few are fully ordained. The Rev. Sarah A. Dixon, the only ordained lady minister in the New England States visited this country a short time ago and astonished London with her eloquence.

A WOMAN BISHOP.

At first the Methodists refused to ordain her because she was a woman but soon afterwards the Congregational Church at Tyngsborough Mass, called her to be its pastor and she was ordained by the Andover Council one of the greatest religious councils in America. For nine years she occupied that pulpit, officiating at funerals performing wedding ceremonies and generally doing all the duties that fall to the lot of the minister, being ultimately called as co-pastor to the Congregational Church of Lowell, Mass.

Another of America's notable lady ministers is the Rev. Mary Safford. pastor of the Unitarian Church, Iowa.

"I think," she says, "it is beneficial to have ministers of both sexes because women can reach many sections of society far better than men and similarly men can influence those whom women could not."

It is interesting to note that America can also boast of the only woman bishop in the world—Mrs. Margaret La Grange who has a pastorate in Los Angeles. She is a disciple of what is known as the New Thought Church whose creed is practical Christianity and which has become so popular that many churches similar to the one first built in Los Angeles have been founded in various States, Mrs. La Grange being elected Bishop of Michigan.

REMARKABLE RECORDS.

America, too, has taken from us that very able lady preacher the Rev. Gertrude Von Petzold the first lady to be ordained in this country who some time ago became minister of the Leicester Free Christian Church securing the appointment against several male competitors. Miss Von Petzold was the first of her sex to receive a theological training. The other day it was announced that Miss Theodora Day of Girton had passed the Theological Tripos Part II., at Cambridge being the first woman for over thirty years to win the highest honours in this very difficult examination.

"I think women," says Miss Day, "can acquire distinction in theology, but I should not care to say that women ought to be ordained. We shall have to wait for Utopia for that."

Still we have one or two lady preachers in this country notably Miss Hattie Baker who some time ago was appointed minister at Horsted Keynes. The there was Miss Jane Brown who was called to the pastorate of Brotherton a mining village in Yorkshire, in which she officiated for some years, and Miss L. C, R. Smith, who was invited by the members of the Hannah Street Congregational Church, Cardiff to be their pastor.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it toany other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

GIRLS' GOSSIP.

Dearest Amy.—We never choose Gold Cup Day for Ascot on account of the fearful crowds with consequent added noise and dust and overcrowded trains. So we went on Tuesday, and enjoyed the lovely weather in comparative comfort. I have never seen anything like the gorgeousness of the sunshades. They looked like huge flaming tulips in every shade of copper, bronze, orange, purple, and lemon. Equally resplendent were the sashes in the new wide ribbons, some of them. Lovely, especially the chene and the soft rich satins. Very few large hats were to be seen. Many with flat, straight brims as worn by the Queen, were in the crowd. The toques were small—even too small in some cases. The Queen, who is looking very handsome this Season, had a remarkably becoming gown in hydrangea tones of chiffon, with feathers to match in her hat. Her Majesty was very bright and animated. The heat was intense, and gave great value to our getting home and dining in the cool garden.

PHANTOM FLOWERS AND OUR AFFINITIES.

We shall never be able to estimate all we have lost in superseding instinct by the training of our reasoning faculties and by the culture inseparable from civilisation. A few weeks ago, when winter had not given place to spring, two ladies stood by Shelley's grave and were surprised by a strong perfume of violets. Stooping closer they saw the purple flowers among the green leaves, but when they looked still more intently, the flowers disappeared. They wrote to the papers describing the unusual incident, and were assured by a man of science, who told them that this was a case of the "natural sight," now almost lost to us, but exhibited new and then by persons still gifted with it. One of these had a seen a winter field gay with the blossoms of spring and autumn. In another fashion our lost institutions are even more deeply to be regretted. Dulled over by the habits and preoccupations of civilised life, they no longer render us susceptible to the particular influence of others who are especially congenial to our own natures, our natural affinities. In "Panthea" the heroine recognises at first sight her kindred spirit, and her smiling "Allo Gerard" awakes a similar recognition in him. Did Nature bestow upon us all a similar instinct? And if so, are we the better by what we have gained instead? Or the poorer? Sir Richard Burton, a man who lived near to nature, knew, the moment he saw her, the girl who was to become his wife. She, walking with her school-fellows, noticed the picturesque figure and piercing dark eyes of the man whose glance she met, and said, "I believe that is my future husband." There are other rare instances of the kind. Would the y be m [illegible] we were to trust m ere [illegible] institutions we sometimes feel only to ignore them? Who shall decid[illegible]? In vivid dreams we are sometimes aware of a strong premonition of approaching calamity, a presentiment perhaps mean to warn us. How many of us take any heed? What did Hamlet know or guess when he said to Horatio, his closest friend, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy.

WHAT QUEEN MARY SAID.

It is told of Queen Mary that when she was in Berlin the question of her attending service in the English church on the Monbijou Platz was raised, The Chaplain suggested to Her Majesty that "it would be such a good example, and very encouraging." Queen Mary's answer was: "Well, perhaps it would—but isn't it rather cheeky of me to say so?" These were her very words. Does it not show a beautiful humility and modesty in one so highly placed? No doubt her thought was that visitors to church should be actuated by a motive so high as to be independent of such encouragement as her presence would afford. That this is not the case used to be proved by Crathie Church, near Balmoral, for it was crowded almost to suffocation on those Sundays when Queen Victoria attended. This is all wrong, of course, but the anecdote throws a pleasant light on the character of our Queen.

A MINX-LIKE TRICK.

Our flirting friend (you know whom I mean) has been guilty of a very nasty piece of coquetry. Paying assiduous court to her has been a young foreigner, attracted not only by her good looks and amusing chatter, but by her wealth. Some one having told her that he was after her money, not herself, she led him on to make a declaration, and, in reply, told him that she would think it over, but could not marry a man with a moustache. The young fellow had an ornament of the kind, carefully trained à la Kaiser, and, to judge from his incessant manipulation, was inordinately proud of it. He asked her: "If I get rid of my moustache will you marry me?" "Yes," she said, "certainly, on that condition I promise because I know very well that you would never sacrifice your moustache to me." The unfortunate man went that very day and had his upper lip shaved. Presenting himself afterwards to our wicked little friend, he was received with a shout of laughter. She says herself that she held up her hands and said: "Oh, how awful you look!" adding in his own language, "Quelle horreur!" So he lost the heiress and lost his moustache, and is now going about looking the picture of objects misery. I feel really sorry for him. The difference between his appearance now and what it was before he shaved is really astounding. Of course, he is in the fashion, for clean shaving is the order of the day, but that does not console him. Besides, I think the moustache is coming in again.—Madge in the *Gentlewoman*.

A NEW SHORT STORY.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

(By H. C. S.)

[COPYRIGHT].

"The dirzee is here, memsahib".

"Very well, let him begin to work."

"Accha? memsahib"; but the butler seemed disinclined to leave the dining-room where Mrs. Ensor was breakfasting in solitary state.

"What is it, Dhurma, what are you bittering about like that for"?

Dhurma cleared his throat nervously and looked ceilingwards as if in search of suitable words;

"The dirzee bringing strange news" he ventured at last.

"Since when do I listen to 'gup' from the bazaar" answered Mrs. Ensor in a voice of annoyance, "bring me fresh coffee, and set the dirzee to his work".

Dhurma shifted from one foot to the other, irresolute, yet obstinate.

"The news concerns Lloyd sahib", he said at length, glancing at his mistress as he spoke. He was rewarded by seeing a faint pink flush steal into Mrs. Ensor's pretty face.

"Captain Lloyd"? she queried with an assumption of half-indifferent curiosity.

"Yes, memsahib, last night, 'leven o'clock or twelve he shoot himself dead in his bungalow; orderly fetching the Colonel sahib this morning before the memsahib awake; when Lloyd sahib's bearer bringing in 'chota hazri' he finding the body".

"I too", broke in the dirzee, who had been hovering in the doorway, "I see the body, I look through window the Captain sahib looking like sleeping."

Mrs. Ensor's cheeks were as white as her dainty breakfast-wrapper; with one hand she clutched convulsively the arm of her chair, with the other she plucked at the lace at her throat, as if the low open collar choked her.

Dhurma and the dirzee both looked gratified at the effect they had created, and the latter advanced a pace or two beyond the door.

"One little hole in his head" he related with gusto.

"So much I see before the soldiers chase me away; Colonel sahib there and cantonment-magistrate and two-three officers..."

"But why. . . why. . ."? Mrs. Ensor's pale lips moved stiffly, and she seemed to speak more to herself than to the servants, "yesterday afternoon he was all right, not troubled or depressed. . ."

Yesterday afternoon she had ridden with him, laughed, joked, flirted a little, given just the tiniest answering pressure to his over-long hand-clasp. He had seemed just the same as usual. . . just the same.

Quite a large cluster of servants had gathered in the open doorway, drawn thither by some mysterious instinct.

"There was talk of letters," said the butler, looking disapprovingly at the whisperers.

"Letters!" articulated Mrs. Ensor faintly;

"Colonel sahib holding lot letters in his hand", corroborated the dirzee.

"My husband! . . ."

"Memsahib's Colonel, bazar-master colonel there too, and two-three officers" the dirzee showed a disposition to retell the story from the beginning.

Mrs. Ensor suddenly became aware that she was being regarded with rapt interest by her entire staff of servants; she rose abruptly, and speaking with an effort she said, "Send the servants away Dhurma, and you, dirzee, get to your work; is my whole household to be idle to listen to your tale"?

The group melted away as silently as it had formed, but Mrs. Ensor was painfully conscious that their interest in her reception of the news of the tragedy had a peculiar significance. Kishen for instance, who had so often carried to Captain Lloyd notes making appointments, letters about nothing in particular, innumerable chits, and messages . . the servant had eyed her with obvious curiosity. Then there was the ayah, who had always brought the answering notes to her mistress, room instead of leaving them on the hall-table. . . hateful but convenient plan. . . the ayah had stared round-eyed when the word 'letters' was mentioned; she too had suspected the terror, the stifling anxiety, of the horrible suspicion that had crept into Mrs. Ensor's mind.

The Colonel's wife walked shakily to the verandah and sank weakly into a large chair. Huddled up in its capacious depths, she looked like a limp, broken doll. Her wide blue eyes were blank with fright, her round cheeks were absolutely colourless, almost grey.

Resting her elbows in the arms of the chair, she sat with head clasped between her hands, fighting with fear, and trying to think coherently.

What happened when people committed suicide? They left a letter behind of course, yes, she had often seen that in the newspapers; but that wasn't the kind of letter the servants had meant, they said letters. . . whose letters? Why, hers, of course, hers to him; they had been found, read, and no one would understand, least of all her stern, unsympathetic, husband.

Her numb brain a refused to furnish a recollection of what they had been about all those missives that she had sent to Jimmie Lloyd. At the beginning of the flirtation they had opened with "Dear Captain Lloyd", but this formal method of address had graduated through "Dear Jimmie,' down to "dear old boy" that much she could remember.

"Soda-pani, memsahib" said Dhurma's voice at her elbow; the butler had brought, unasked the cooling drink of which suddenly she felt herself to be in need.

Mrs. Ensor drank thirstily, and as Dhurma's retreating footsteps died away, she resumed her former position, and began to think more clearly and consecutively.

Jimme Lloyd had killed himself for hopeless love of her; of that she felt certain, and remembering his laughing threats of making away with himself, his jesting protestations of despairing adoration, she wondered how it was that she had never guessed that real intention lay behind theflippant menace. But her letters. . . her letters! Jimmie's death seemed trivial, unimportant even, beside the tremendous disaster which threatened to overwhelm her. Her letters would all be read by the Coroner's jury, by the magistrate, by her husband, who would never believe that her affair with Jimmie had been nothing more than a sentimental friendship, into which she had been driven, yes, positively *driven*, by Gerald's pre-occupation, and want of appreciation.

Her anger rose abruptly, and the whole affair seemed suddenly to be a disaster of her husband's own making, a catastrophe brought about by marital indifference. And yet her wrath included Jimmie too; for he ought to have destroyed her letters, those incriminating letters, instead of leaving them behind to blight her reputation. Scraps of writing seemed to dance before her eyes. . . "of course I like you, silly old dear". . . "we must take care that people don't begin to talk about us". . . "how nice your note was, I shall keep it till the next arrives". . . the sentences came tumbling over each other into her memory, and at the thought of her reckless folly a miserable hot colour flooded her haggard face.

A step in the hall startled her into momentary self-possession. Her husband! Well, he knew all that there was to be known by now, he would have to take her word for it, that she was innocent of all but foolishness, of playing with adventure.

The Colonel's face was not re-assuring, it looked sombre and drawn in the bright morning glare, he seemed not to notice his wife's pitiable condition, as he drew a chair forward and sat down opposite to her.

Her heart sank as she noted, in a swift upward glance, his frowning brow and set lips. She had often thrown herself against the wall of his determination and of his opinion, and always it was she who had ended by being broken. In a flash she realized that the crucial moment had come, that the fight for her happiness and her peace was commencing, and that oddly enough, the love and respect of this stern man had become suddenly supremely worth the keeping.

"This is terrible news, Gerald" she ventured at last. "I was so shocked to hear this morning of Captain Lloyd's death."

The Colonel made no reply to the timid remark.

"Why did he do it? Does anyone know the reason"? She asked boldly after a short silence.

The Colonel laughed bitterly "I don't think there's any question as to the motive" he said, "that's clear enough anyway".

Mrs. Ensor drew a quick breath.

"How can anyone know for certain" she said defensively. . .

"There are letters" answered her husband briefly.

Mrs. Ensor did not dare to look up, she braced herself mentally against the accusation which she knew must come sooner or later, and sat silently awaiting Gerald's next words. A dreadful despair filled her heart with bitterness. She had lost Gerald, lost him for ever; she felt sure of it; and the other man, all other men in fact, were nothing to her, nothing; there was only Gerald really, in spite of her foolish philandering.

"It will be all over the station soon", her husband's level voice pierced her consciousness, "It's bound to come out, the disgrace of it, the disgrace!" He set his teeth and started out across the compound.

"Those letters". . . She ventured after a minute's pause. . . "perhaps". . .

"If it hadn't been for the letters" Gerald said fiercely, "the thing might have been hushed up. Of course, I would have known, but it need not have been made common property. . . my friend too, I would have trusted him anywhere; I did trust him, he was always in the house; I'm not a suspicious man, Heaven knows". . .

Mrs. Ensor rose to her feet, and steadying herself with a hand on the table she began to speak with strange calmness. "It's a mistake, a dreadful mistake; those letters. . . you read a wrong meaning into them, I know what you think, but you are wrong, wrong".

Her husband looked at her with lifted brows. "There was no possibility of a mistake" he said dryly "you seem to have heard something about it, so I may as well tell you what the whole station will know to-morrow. Jimmie Lloyd, my friend". . . with bitter emphasis. . . "had forged my name on the back of a bill in order to raise money to pay his gambling debts. When he got back to his bungalow after mess last night, he found a letter awaiting him which showed him that the signature had been questioned. . . well, he took the coward's way out of the scrape. To think that such a thing should happen in the regiment, the old corps never had a criminal in it before".

Mrs. Ensor still clutched the edge of the table. . .

"But the letters. . ." she muttered.

"One to me, and one to the cantonment magistrate, 'to facilitate the proceedings at the inquest, Lloyd had the cheek to say".

Mrs. Ensor knelt beside her husband's chair, and began to cry very quietly, her face in his arm.

"Why Molly" said Colonel Ensor awkwardly "don't cry like that. I know it must have been a bit of a shock to you, but I was so upset myself that I somehow didn't think of you. There, little woman, don't give way" and he dried her tears on his large handkerchief.

"Beg pardon, sahib, orderly wanting to speak to sahib". Dhurma's discretion overpowering as he looked fixedly at the horizon.

"About the inquest, I suppose", said Colonel Ensor, putting his wife gently aside. "I shall have to go, I wish to Heaven Lloyd had burned those two letters with the rest". . . .

"The rest"? interrupted Molly anxiously. . .

"There was a sigree full of charred remains of letters, quite a large collection I should say, most completely and carefully destroyed. Well I must go. Get a book or find something to do, and put this wretched business out of your head if you can".

But after her husband's depature, Mrs. Ensor stood quite still for a full minute, solemnly registering a double vow.

"Never again, never, *never*. And I'll never tell Gerald, never, *never*!"

H. C. S.

Walker had accompanied his wife on an excursion to the realms of bargains, and in the enormous building, with its many departments, had become separated from his better half.

For an hour at least he remained lounging impatiently at the junction of many ways, where lifts, stairs, and passages met, and then, tired and angry, he approached an irreproachable shop-walker.

"Sir," he said, to the frock-coated and suave attendant, in tones of righteous indignation, "I've lost my wife."

Back came the reply, with stunning force. "Third floor over the bridge for the mourning department."

COMPLETE SHORT STORY

HELIOTROPE.

By Mary Wayt.

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The old-fashioned garden was my favourite haunt, and whenever I had an available hour I spent it there, for it was always open to the general public.

Against its high old walls fruit trees leaned, scattering on the ground their snowy petals in the spring, and in the autumn decking their branches with festive fruit. Spaces between the trees were left for hollyhocks to grow and tall sun-flowers to turn their golden faces towards the light.

The borders were gay with pansies and sweet-williams, while fragrant lilies perfumed the air. Roses were clambering everywhere, and groups of phloxes, beds of geraniums, and quaint old vases filled with fuchsias, petunias, and verbenas arrested the eye with their rich, warm colouring.

The people that came here were, like the flowers, a mixture of all sorts and conditions, and in the setting of this old-world spot seemed endowed with personalities that blended with them.

At first, however, the flowers claimed my attention, but soon I became interested in their human prototypes and derived a great deal of pleasure from studying them.

Among those who paid regular visits to the garden was an old workhouse-woman who was always there every Wednesday, when she had her "afternoon out."

She particularly admired a bed of shrubby heliotrope, which I also thought was one of the most effective things in the garden. Once, as I stood and gazed at it, an old gardener, who was always working near it, said to me:—

"There ain't nothin' like the scent of that there cherry-pie. You should be here just after a shower of rain when the sun is shinn' 'on it. To sniff that there scent an' hear the birds singin' in them fruit-trees, as they always do after a shower, is a regular treat."

One afternoon I detected the old woman stealing a piece of the heliotrope. She looked very guilty when she turned and caught my eye, and afterwards when we met she evaded me. I was sorry at this, for I had begun to like her and had always looked forward to seeing her. Besides, I did not view her action in the serious light in which she evidently thought I did. I was glad, though, for her sake, that the old gardener was off duty on this afternoon, for several sign-boards dotted about the place warned the public that anyone, who picked the flowers, was liable to prosecution.

The next day, however, his vigilant eye had discovered the theft. It seemed to me as if he must have known the number of blossoms on every shrub, and so had counted them and found out that one was missing.

"If I knew who it was picked that piece of cherry-pie, I'd have them sent to prison," said the old man as he informed me of his loss.

I had heard before that he held autocratic sway over this particular bed. It was one of the glories of the garden, and through his skill all the plants had been almost brought to perfection. For this reason the head-gardener humoured him, and he was allowed to have his own way in everything pertaining to it. In fact, one of the gardeners confided to me that his pride in this bed amounted to a mania. "None of us," said he, "even dare so much as to pick off a dead flower." As time went on my acquaintance with the old gardener ripened into friendship, and one day I learned the reason of his extraordinary passion for these flowers.

"How long," I asked him, by way of beginning a conversation. "is it since you started this hobby of yours in looking after this bed?"

"Thirty year ago," he replied.

I could not help but doubt his word, for I knew that the garden, notwithstanding its old-world aspect, was but a modern production; and had only been opened to the public half that time.

He interpreted my look of incredulity, for he gave me the following explanation without further questions on my part.

"You know, miss, this place was once private property, an' where them boys outside in the park and havin' a game of football there stood a mansion. This here was the kitchen garden, an' I was the gardener. Just here where this bed is was a beautiful bush of cherry-pie. I planted it and had taken great pains to make it grow, but it were a plaguy nuisance to me when it first began to flower. You know, miss, what wimmen-folk are like. Never content to admire a flower but what they wants to pick it and dab it to their noses. Well, the servants up at the house were just the same, but I wouldn't encourage 'em. 'Flowers were meant to look at, not to pick,' says I.

"Well then," says they, for they were a perky lot, 'what's the scent been given to 'em for? 'For the bees and butterflies to smell, not for you to sniff,' says I."

"Well, things went on like that till Nancy came there as housemaid. She were different from the rest of 'em.

"Somehow, miss, you always reminds me of her"; and the old man's face softened as he paused and looked at me for a moment.

Then he continued his story,

"You seem as if you can walk in an' out among the flowers an' never want to be a-pickin' of them.

"An' that was how Nancy did; an' she loved 'em better, too, than any of other silly wimmen-folk who were everlastin' wantin' to pick 'em just to wear and throw away. She was interested, too, in every flower an' wanted to know just how it grew, things which the others never troubled their, heads about.

"Well, miss, I 'spects you can understand now how me an' Nancy drifted together.

"One Sunday mornin' when my cherrie-pie had its first flowers of that year, I made it into a little nosegay an' sent it in to Nancy. Afterwards, when I saw her a wearin' it in church, I knew what the answer to my question that I was a-goin' to ask her would be; and a little later in the year, when we both stood together at the altar, there was a considerable piece of it in her bridal posy. She would have it.

"'Heliotrope,' says she—an' it was wonderful what Nancy knew about flowers—'means Faith, that beautiful fragrance which God sends to sweeten our lives.'

"Up till then my world had lain with in these four high walls, an' I had always reckoned that there was enough work to keep me goin' till the end o' my days.

"But after I was married things looked diff'rent. Wages were small in them days an' I had no prospect of a rise. You see, my love for Nancy had made me ambitious, an' I wanted to go somewhere so as I could make more money. A young chap as I knew was goin' to Ameriky, an' I caught the fever from him an' made up my mind to go, too. My idea was to go out first an' get a home ready for Nancy an' then send for her. Nancy fell in with my plan an' arranged to go back to service at the house, as they had offered to take her again.

"'Twill be lonely to stay in the cottage by myself,' says she. We had a dear little cottage just outside where that row of new villas is built. 'An' I might as well,' says she, 'be earnin' a little towards gettin' our new home together.'

"Well, miss, to make a long story short, things didn't turn out as I expected. I went at a bad time, an' when I got work, it wasn't the sort I liked. I had to turn my hands to anythink, an' I can tell you I bitterly repented leavin' the Old Country. Everythink there was so new and big.

"I longed for my little old garden again with its boundary of four high walls. Here," said the old man suddenly, pointing to a quaint old sundial against the wall," the hours were only counted by sunshine and shadow. Over there time was money an' it was all hustlin' an' clockwork. It quite bewildered me, as I had always been used to takin' my owa time about things an' doin' them in my own way.

"It wasn't long, I can tell you, before I had enough of Ameriky. I felt ashamed, however, to come home an' face Nancy without a tidy sum of money in my pocket.

"I wasn't much of a scholard, an' to tell the truth, Nancy weren't neither, so we didn't do much at writin' to one another. I did manage to write one or two letters at first, just to tell her I was gettin' on all right, an' for her to have patience, an' some fine day she'd see me comin' back to her. Of course, I hadn't much chance of hearin' from Nancy even if she had written, as I was a-shiftin' about. It seemed I could never get a steady job, but was always on the tramp from one town to another. At last one fine day, about three year after I had left Nancy, I started back to her again.

"When I got here I found that terrible changes had taken place. The old mansion had been burnt down a year before, an' all the servants had been scattered about to different places. Some of them I found out, but I couldn't get a trace of my Nancy. All I could hear was that after the fire she had left the neighbourhood, an' no one knew where she was.

"It seems that she thought I was dead, for after my last letter to her someone had shown her an account of a big accident in Ameriky, in the town where I wrote to her from, an' a man by my name was among the killed. Of course, when she didn't get no more letters from me it proved to her that I was dead.

"Well, I made inquiries everywhere, an' stuck about, workin' in this here neighbourhood.

"Afterwards, when the City Council bought this place an' turned it into these pleasure grounds, I obtained work here, an' so have bided in the old garden ever since. I love every inch of the ground, miss, an' every tree, shrub, and flower in it, for they all speak to me of Nancy. I always had the idea that she might, for the sake of old times, pay it a visit, but for fifteen year now I've been here every day cept Wednesday afternoon, sunshine or rain, an' of all the thousands of people that has passed through here not one of 'em has been my Nancy. On Wednesday afternoon I always take a tramp through the city. Thinks I to myself, if Nancy is in it, Providence will surely be kind enough to let us run against each other some day.

"Now you know, miss, why it is I makes this here bed of heliotrope, or cherry-pie as I likes to call it best, my special hobby. Every one of them fine shrubs has comed from plants that grew from cuttin's that I took from the old plant that Nancy loved, an' I'm determined that as long as I'm here no one but Nancy shall pick them blossoms without payin' for it. As I said before, if I could get hold of the party that picks these flowers I'd have 'em sent to prison.

"It ain't the first time as they has done it, an' I notice they always takes advantage of my absence on Wednesday afternoon, but I'll be even with 'em next time."

I feared for the old workhouse woman for somehow I felt that she must have been the culprit on the other occasions which the old man referred to. As I left him I sincerely hoped that she would not be so indiscreet as to commit her childish theft again, for after hearing his story I dreaded the consequences that would follow her act if she were caught in it.

However, I determined to visit the garden the following Wednesday, and, if possible, try and save her from falling into temptation.

I kept my resolution, but as I was detained on my way to the garden I did not arrive there until rather late. I at once went to the heliotrope bed, and, as I expected, saw the old woman hovering around it. I hurried to her, intending, by some means or other, to attract her away from it. Suddenly, to my relief she turned away of her own accord and walked quickly down a side path. The next moment I saw with horror the old gardener following her. I ran towards him and he turned to me with an exultant look, and pointing his finger at her disappearing figure, exclaimed, "There's the thief. I've caught her red-handed."

I tried to detain him, but he shook me off and, running after the old woman, grasped her by the arm.

In her fright she tried to get rid of the flower by throwing it away, but it only fell at his feet.

After doing that she turned to him defiantly and said:—"I don't care. I had a right to pick it."

He stopped and picked up the blossom as if it were some precious jewel, replying, sternly, as he did so:—

"No one but Nancy had a right to pick it." At these words the frightened look vanished from her face, and in a voice in which the tears and laughter struggled joyously together, she exclaimed:—

"Supposing that no one *but* Nancy has picked it, what then?"

His only answer was a glad cry; but as I turned away, unable to witness that happy meeting, I knew that Faith had at last received its reward.

WHY NOT WOMEN ARCHITECTS.

GREAT DEMAND AND NO SUPPLY.

For causes which are not altogether obvious in these days when women enter so much into professional life, the woman architect is conspicuous by her absence. Again and again, by letter and by word, she has been demanded: continually does the house wife's cry go continually does the housewife's cry go up in this wise, "Oh that a woman had planned this house! Then would the sink have been of a proper height, there would have been sensible cupboards and many of them, and fireplaces wherein one could light a fire, and everywhere comfort and economy where is now waste and useless decoration. Woe is me that I am constrained to dwell in a house planned by the unpractical head of man."

It is in the planning of smaller houses that there seems most scope for women architects, houses where the work is done by one or two servants, and the mistress does a good deal herself. In this type of residence everything should be planned on a labour-saving basis, and women, by experience know far better than men how to make a house easy for domestics. For instance, what woman would plan a house with basements? Servants nowadays refuse to take a situation where the kitchen is in the basement; the gloomy outlook, the labour of carrying things up and down, the extra flight of stairs to be cleaned—the trouble of answering the bells; these things will not be tolerated by maids, who can well afford to pick and choose their places because of the great dearth of servents there is today. Fortunately, male architects have at last heeded the cry of their feminine kin, and the majority of modern houses have kitchen and dining-room on the street level.

OPINIONS OF MODERN WRITERS.

Professor Earl Barnes, writing lately on what it means to be a woman, expresses his view that science, and arts such as sculpture and architecture, are too impersonal and abstract to attract women seriously at present.

Quite contrary to this idea are the opinions of two women writers interested in household reform and opportunities for their sex. Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy laments: "It is the woman and the housewife who has to live in a home; and only when she has dragged about from place to place, trying in vain to find a house that has conveniences necessary for comfort and economy, does she realise how impossible it is for men to plan a really perfect livinghouse Men indulge in all manner of freak architecture, and put a lot of money into foolish ornamentation. They have all kinds of unnecessary passages and odd corners which mean nothing and serve no purpose. They make low ceilings and small, inconvenient fireplaces, while the domestic offices are generally abominably placed."

Miss Josephine P. Knowles, seeking remedies for the purposeless lives of unmarried daughters, suggest architecture as "a new and virgin field for clever girls." She considers the profession teems with possibilities, and that women architects will earn the lifelong gratitude of their sex. One of the reforms she considers a woman would institute concerns the installation of a range on the plan adopted on the Continent, namely, one in the middle of the room, with pipe and chimney below the floor—"so that the full light strikes on the range, and it is possible to cook and stir from all sides, and not as we have it in small houses here, where the range is built into the wall, and the full light of the window can never reach the pots and pans on the range." Another reform to which she alludes concerns the insistent request, prayer, and demand of housewives that water-pipes be efficiently protected, so that frozen and burst pipes, with the discomfort attendant upon them, shall be unknown in this country. In cold climate pipes are well safeguarded, and why should they not be so in England? Is it expense or lack of enterprise or what?

DO ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES ADMIT WOMEN?

A man wishing to take up this profession finds it advisable to take a thorough course of training at one of the recognised schools or societies in order to qualify himself as an architect of standing. Is this method open to women?

Since inquiry elicits the fact that the Royal Institute of British Architects numbers two lady associates and one lady licentiate, and that there is nothing to prevent them from becoming. Follows if properly qualified, two noteworthy things become obvious:

1. There *are* Women in the Profession.
2. The Societies recognise them.

The schools of the Royal Academy of Arts are open to women in architecture; likewise the Royal College of Arts, South Kensington, admits them. The University of London recently arranged a delightful programme of lectures on the History of Architecture, which set many women thinking of the wonderful possibilities of this art. King's College for Women does not this year include architecture as a career for women in its syllabus.

But although women have chances of training, they have not equal opportunities with men. Notably the by-laws of a very important association do not allow for admission of women to membership namely the Architectural Association, Westminster. In a courteous note the secretary points out to me that as the architectural school is only available for members of the Association women cannot attend it. He adds: "There are very few ladies in the profession and I do not think the possibilities are very great. I enclose herewith a copy of our Brown Book which gives full particulars of our Association and School."

Women who think of starting an architectural career would do well to study the "Brown Book" for it will give them a practical idea of the time cost and branches includes in a thorough training. The day school course comprises a three years' training each year being divided into three terms; admission from one term to another is dependent upon continuous improvement and hard work. For the first year fifteen guineas per term is charged for the second and third sixteen guineas. The first year's curriculum includes studio exercises in drawing and construction, lectures illustrated by visits to museums, &c, and a course of reading from the school library. The work of the second year consists chiefly in working out simple problems in design, historical and practical, and attending a compulsory lecture course. In the third year the student's training in design and draughtsmanship progresses, time limits are set, and lectures given in advanced construction. At the completion of the course the student is entitled to a certificate exempting him from the intermediate examination of the R. I. B. A., and he is advised either to enter an architect's office as an articled pupil, or to attend the more advanced classes of the Royal Academy schools.

NO ROYAL ROAD.

From this it will be seen that there is no short cut to an architect's career; it means a severe preliminary training and a costly one. Preparation should be begun at an early age and so a taste for drawing is more or less essential.

A well-known Plymouth architect gives it as his opinion that boys cannot start too young. He says that during their scholastic years they should receive instruction in freehand drawing both from the cast and the antique, and also learn to sketch with accuracy. Geometrical drawing and the elements of perspective he considers indispensable studies, and points out that the former will practise students in the use of mathematical instruments, which knowledge will be required of them on entering an office. That advice applies equally to girls, and now that geometry has superseded euclid and algebra, they soon become familiar with the use of mathematical instruments.

Having received a through preliminary training, the pupil finds it easier to secure a position in an office, but this does not mean that he at once begins to make good. On the contrary, he will probably have to pay a heavy premium and to remain as a pupil for three, four, or even five years.

FATHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

A realisation of this extended period of training and its cost throws light on one subject. Fathers object to giving their girls long and expensive training: innate in them is the masculine assumption, deeply rooted, that their daughters will take to them husbands, settle down to domesticity, and the money spent on them will be wasted. Undoubtedly that happens, but is by no means such an inevitable conclusion as fathers suppose Why should not parents think in this wise: If we do not give our daughters a career, and they do not marry, they must always rely on us for support; but if we start them in life, then, whether they marry or remain single, they are independent and have a chance of doing well.

On the other hand, any girl taking up such a profession as architecture ought to think very seriously before incurring the heavy expense her apprenticeship necessitates. It must be no passing whim, as that which inclines a girl of attractive appearance to the stage, or based upon the fact that she won all the drawing prizes at school.

She must remember that the profession is already overcrowded. That at present few, if any, architects will take a woman as articled pupil, although girls are employed in tracing offices, which is a step in the right direction.

WHAT MEN ARCHITECTS THINK.

I have already given the opinion of the secretary of the Architectural Association, namely, that there is little scope for women. Several architects with whom I have talked admit there is much in the profession well suited and attractive to women, but they have unanimously expressed their conviction that the climbing of ladders and scaffolding, inspecting the work in progress, is an insurmountable barrier. One of them, however, after holding forth graphically upon ascending ladders, walking planks, rowing workmen ("quite bad enough for a mere man"), decided that all that side of the business could be run by a male partner, leaving madame to the drawing-boards. When pressed to suggest points in women's favour, he admitted that they would probably be good at the domestic side of house-planning; that women employed in drawing offices produce excellent tracings; and that since women possess an innate sense of art, they could advise decorators, &c., successfully. "Note for example," he added, "how every woman's paper has a lady correspondent who cheerfully advises as to the interior treatment of rooms she has never even "seen." This would be "quite" beyond a mere man."

On the whole, men are inclined to believe women's scope would lie more in the decorative scheme of house planning than any other branch, which is rather funny, as women are convinced that in practical reform lies their especial field of labour. This concluding remark of one rather philosaphical architect, who gave his views, ran in this wise: "I think there is great scope for women in the decorative part of architecture, although scaffolding and inspection work would probably have no terrors for present-day women. Mentally, I suppose, they are as well suited to the work as poor men, and, that being the case, what else is there to matter?"

THE VIEW OF A WOMAN ARCHITECT.

Reviewing the situation as a whole, there does not at present seem great opportunities for fully-fledged women architects. There are, however every possible openings for well-trained and competent girls to control and work drawing offices, where all sorts of drawings and tracings are made to architects instructions. Such work is frequently sent out, and although the technical term applying to it, "taking in washing, sounds somewhat inglorious, it affords an excellent chance girls on the look-out for a practical stepping-stone to success.

A woman architect's reply to my question. "Why are there so few women architects?" bears upon a phase I have already touched. It is practical and logical. "The reason why so few women take up the profession is probably the expensive training and the influence necessary to get on. Those women who have the money and the influence mostly do not need to earn a living."—*Gentlewoman.*

"Mr. Chairman," said the orator, who had already occupied the platform for twenty minutes, amid many interjections from the audience, "Mr. Chairman, may I appeal on a point of order? There is really so much desultory conversation going on in parts of the hall that it is impossible for me to hear a word I am saying."

Voice from the back of the hall: "Don't be down-hearted. You're not missing much."

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, June 26.

DEAR MADELINE,

It is long since I have let you know how the London World is moving. It moves so fast that it is difficult to catch the passing procession of events and picture it in words. We crowd so much in between Derby and Ascot. The Derby, as you know was unexpectedly eventful. Is there some master mind who knows beforehand that certain events will take? A man told me that a few days before the Derby his wife suddenly said "I have a feeling that Craiganour will win the Derby but that it will be disqualified." These passing flashes of conscious knowledge, when the veil of the future is momentarily drawn aside are hard to explain.

In the world of the Woman's Suffrage movement there were people who could have foretold that Miss Davison intended to try and stop the great race of the day. Probably before long some Bombay cinema will show you a picture of the extraordinary occurrence. It almost seems as though superhuman strength was lent to this fragile being. No one quite knows if she really meant to catch the King's horse by the bridle; some of her friends say she did. Perhaps her funeral was one of the most wonderful of pageants. At any rate the world had never seen such a sight before. I fear myself it is the first of many funerals; for I think that many women intend to sacrifice their lives in this cause. This funeral procession made one feel there was indeed evidence of a deep and serious feeling underlying the Woman Suffrage Movement. It was not only the procession itself that impressed the onlooker, but also it was astonishing to see the throng of people who lined the route and watched it pass with evident respect and reverent feeling. Masses of people thronged round the church when the service was held, and the sea of faces on each side of the pavement made a wonderful setting for the slowly moving long-drawn out line of women marching four abreast, broken at very long intervals with simple purple banners. In front of the procession walked a very beautiful girl carrying a gold cross. Then came a banner inscribed "Fight on! God will give the victory." There were processions of women dressed in black, carrying purple wands pointed downwards. Then came a section of women in purple carrying red peonies, these again by a third section in white with black bands on their arms carrying white lilies. Under the banner inscribed "Thoughts have gone forth, whose power can sleep no more, victory victory!" marched a large contingent of hunger-strikers all in white. Just in front of the bier came a group of clergy, many of them in vestments and there was another plain purple banner "Give us Liberty or give us death." One very striking feature of the procession was an empty carriage drawn by two horses. The carriage had been intended for Mrs. Pankhurst, but she had been re-arrested on her way to join the funeral. So, while her friends and disciples were marching hour after hour through the streets in London, she herself was once more shut up within the walls of Holloway Prison.

I know you don't think as I do that the Suffrage movement is a real revolution which will never stop till the vote is won. Still I do think the great procession, if you had only seen it, would have converted you to my way of thinking. Shall I recount the number of Suffrage Societies who sent banners and sent large number of representatives. There was the Actress's Franchise League, Women Writers, the Women Freedom League, the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, Men's Political Union, the Central Labour College, the Gas Workers' and General Labourers' Union, the Dockers' Union, the Church League for Justice to Women. But I would weary you if I told you more. A great friend of mine walked for three hours in the procession, carrying one of the banners, and she complained of pain in her shoulders and back for weeks afterwards. It is no light thing to undertake to walk in such a procession and it is astonishing to see the old ladies and the fragile delicate people who manage to do it. My friend said the respect paid to the procession was astonishing. Well, no one knows how this movement will proceed. Forces have been set in motion, which cannot be arrested even by those who first inspired militant action.

I was at Ascot on Cup Day when the cry went up that another Suffragette had spoilt the race. Rumour flew about as you may imagine. One person said a woman in man's clothing had stopped a horse, another that the crowd had lynched the perpetrator of the outrage. As we all know now it was a man who was certainly interested in the Suffrage Movement, but who was demonstrating on his own account against the vulgarity of the age in which he lived.

Ascot had an enchanting festival sunshine, pretty faces, lively frocks, sumptuous luncheons in which salmon and champagne and strawberries played a large part. We motored to Ascot this year, instead of going by train; and we were lucky enough to see the King and Queen's procession passing through Windsor Park. A truly fair setting for the prancing horses and crimson clad outsiders. Do you remember driving through Windsor Park and admiring the deer clustered together under the trees? What a lovely place England is! Yet how many of us, poor inhabitants, spend long years far away in less favoured climes.

We can scarcely get about London these days because of processions. Last Saturday it was thousand of people marching to the Park to protest against Welsh Disestablishment. You should have seen us all singing the "Church's One Foundation" in unison, thousands of voices uplifted and the really holy face of the Bishop of London smiling a benign blessing on the sea of upturned faces. The harmony of the pictures was disturbed by numbers of hawkers shouting in one ear, "Buy a handkerchief, all the names of the speakers on their 'ere handkerchief." I fear this great demonstration will not melt the hard hearts of the Cabinet Ministers, the Welsh Church will be disestablished. Well, I have given a little idea of what we are doing, and next week I must try and tell you some theatrical news, because I think that is what interests you most.

ROSAMUND.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"GERMANY AND THE GERMANS":—(from an American Point of View) By Price Collier (Duckworth). Mr. Collier has known Germany for many years, as a student, a traveller, a guest, but he admits by inference that it is easier to know Germany than to know the Germans. Insight, sympathy, and keen powers of deduction, carry one a long way, but not the whole way. By sympathy we mean open-mindedness freed from prejudice. If Mr. Price Collier misrepresents any aspect of German life and character it is not from lack of willingness to see it from German points of view. He has tried seriously to observe as a German, and afterwards to criticise as an American, and, in both respects, he writes with good-humoured candour. His conclusion is that Germany and German institutions and methods of government are suited perfectly to Germans. They would not do for America or for England. This is not said in any spirit of superiority, although Mr. Collier, as an out-and-out democrat, is rather inclined to smile at the childlikeness of the German people, not only in tolerating, but in actually needing, a system of government which treats them as unable to look after themselves. They are the most governed people in the world. They believe, or rather the immense majority of Germans believe, they are the best governed, but in this they are good judges only in their own case. Mr. Collier suggests that the well-drilled uniformity of German life does not so much imply obedient efficiency as weakness of character and mediocrity. Of the efficiency or the governing authority there can be no doubt. The Emperor is a born idealist and commander. Persuaded that he has been appointed by God to rule over a great people, he rules with a sublime confidence in his own right and power. German officialdom rules under and with him. Both supply and direct the needs of the German people, who could not exist without them. Here Mr. Collier gets nearer to indiscretion than in any part of his book. "Where in Germany," he says, "many legislative schemes succeed easily when this huge bureaucratic machine is behind them, they would fail ignominiously in a country lacking this machinery, and lacking these pitiably tame people accustomed to submission." And, of course, it follows that the successful working of such machinery in Germany is no argument that it would succeed equally well elsewhere. We are in danger of being treated, indeed Englishmen are already being treated on systems made in Germany. Some American politicians are also advocating the copying of German methods of administration, but Mr. Collier protests that it would be a mistake. Anglo-Saxons, he says, are by nature individualists. They will not be cut to pattern and drilled in squads, and he suggests that even in Germany the drilling is being carried too far. State control brings in its train evils which take deep root in the soil, and tend to destroy the vitality o the body-politic:—It is becoming increasingly evident that the logical result of State charity, or call it State insurance to avoid controversy, over a large field, and including millions of beneficiaries and claimants, is that the army of officials, the expenses of administration, and the payments themselves, must, sooner or later, break the back of the State morally, politically, and financially. It rapidly increases parasitism among the receivers; makes a powerful, though indifferent, army of state servants of the distributors; and loses financially to the State far more in expense of administration, and loss of useful labour of the army of civil servants, than it gains by the loss to the state of individual incapacity resulting in pauperism and invalidism, which must be cared for. To put it briefly, it is far more dangerous to the state to tell the individual that he shall be taken care of than to tell him that he must shift for himself. As an American democrat, Mr. Price Collier is no enthusiastic admirer of kings and crowns, but he writes with exuberant delight of the Kaiser as a monarch and a man. Go where you will in Germany, he remarks, you find yourself face to face with the Emperor, and his tribute to His Majesty's strenuous devotion to his kingly duties comes opportunely this week, when Germany is rejoicing with the Kaiser in celebration of the completion of 25 years of his reign. The student visits Berlin, or Potsdam, or Wilhelmshohe, or with a long stride finds himself on the docks at Hamburg or Bremen, or beside the Kiel Canal, or in Kiel harbour, facing a fleet of warships, or he lifts his eyes into the air to see a dirigible balloon returning from a voyage of two hundred and fifty miles towards London over the North Sea, and the Emperor is there. Is it the palace hidden in its shrubbery in the country, is it the clean, broad streets and decorations of the capital, is it a discussion of domestic politics or a question of foreign politics, the Emperor's hand is there. His opinion, his influence, what he has or has not said, are inextricably interwoven with the woof and web of German life. We may like him or dislike him, approve or disapprove, rejoice in autocracy or abominate it, admire the far-reaching discipline, or regret the iron mould in which much of the German life is encased, but for the moment all this is beside the mark. Here is a man who in a quarter of a century has so grown into the life of a nation, the most powerful on the Continent, and one of the three most powerful in the world, that, when you touch him, and when you think of it from any angle of thought, or describe it from any point of view, you find yourself including him. . . Here we have a versatile and vigorous personality, with no shadow of a stain upon his character and with no question upon the part of his bitterest enemy of the honesty of his intentions, or of his devotion to his country's interests. So far as he has been assailed abroad it is on the score that he has made his country so powerful in the last twenty-five years that Germany is a menace to other Powers; so far as he has been criticised at home it is on the score of his indiscretions. Unconscious prejudice may have influenced Mr. Collier in summing up the character of the German people, but this is his conclusion:—With the Englishmen and the American, both temperament and environment permit youthfulness to last longer. The German must soon get into the mill and grind and be ground, and he is, by temperament, more easily caught and put into the uniform of a constantly correct behaviour. As for us, we are all boys still at thirty, many of us at fifty, and some of us die, ere the schoolboy exuberance has all been squeezed or dried out of us. Not so in Germany. One sees more men in Germany who give the impression that they could not, by any possibility, ever have been boys than with us. They begin to look cramped at thirty, and they are stiff at fifty, as though they had been fed on a diet of circumspection, caution and obedience. They are drilled early, and they soon become amenable, and then even indulgent, towards the drill-master.

This German people have not developed into a nation; they have been squeezed into the mould of a nation. Turning to other aspects of German life, Mr. Collier makes merry over the universal sign of "Verboten," which stares one in the face at every turn: When you see in flaring letters in the street-cars. "In alighting the left hand on the left rail;" when you read on the bill of fare in the dining-car brief instructions underlined, as to how to pour out your wine so that you will not spilt it on the table-cloth; when you see the list of from ten to fifteen rules for passengers in railway carriages; when you see everywhere where crowds go and come. "Keep to the right;" when you see hanging on the railings of the canals that flow through Berlin a life-buoy, and hanging over it full instructions with diagrams for the rescue of the drowning; when you see over a post-box, "Aufschrift und Marke nicht vergessen" (Do not forget to stamp and address your envelope); when you see in the church entrances a tray with water and sal volatile, and the countless other directions and remedies and preventives on every hand, you shrug your Saxon shoulders and smile pityingly, if you do not stand and stare and then laugh outright, as I was fool enough to do at first. But you soon recover from this superficial view of matters Teutonic. In one cab I rode in I was cautioned not to expectorate, not to put my feet on the cushions, not to tap on the glass with a stick or umbrella, not to open the windows, but to ask the driver to do it, and not to open the door till the auto-taxi stopped; one hardly has time to learn the rules before the journey is over. All these fussy regulations are ridiculous to Anglo-Saxons who rejoice in doing as they like, but there is much good sense in some of the German street laws. The ordinance against the wearing of long hat-pins by ladies might with advantage be copied elsewhere. The new law for the regulation of business in the shops, which came into force last April, might in this country be regarded as a restraint upon legitimate trade: No shop in Berlin can advertise or hold a bargain sale without permission of the police. The changed prices must be affixed to the goods four days before the sale for inspection by the police, and only two such sales are permitted a year, and these must take place either before February 15, or between June 15 and August 1st. All particulars of the sale must be handed to the police a week in advance. In conclusion Mr. Collier moralises. "The out-standing proof of the artificiality of this civilisation;" he remarks, "is its powerlessness to propagate. Germans transplanted from their hot-house civilisation to other countries cease to be Germans; and nowhere in the world outside Germany is German civilisation imitated, liked, or adopted." But whether in Germany, or abroad, the Germans are a splendidly strenuous people. Englishmen and Americans desire to be good friends with them, and the more we understand them, the more heartily will that friendship be cultivated.

"MIDDLEGROUND":—Bythe author of "Mastering Flame" (Mills and Boon). A more bizarre situation than that presented in the opening chapters of this exceedingly modern romance is hardly conceivable. To the house of Louis Pembroke, in Shanghai, comes Hilary Comer, in love with Pembroke, and ready to desert her husband. A Dr. Brent, who had had sentimental relations with Hilary before her marriage, arrives on the scene, determined to prevent the elopement. The wronged husband also unexpectedly appears, and presently Hilary, who has been in hiding, confronts the party. Crowning all this, Pembroke's manservant is found by another doctor to be suffering from cholera, the house is declared to be in quarantine, and for several days the husband and wife, and the latter's earlier and present lover, are compelled to live under the same roof. A French dramatist would probably have used material like this for a screaming farce; but the author of "Middleground" is serious enough, and does all that can be done to render the story plausible, and not too unpleasant. Nash Comer exhibits an astonishing magnanimity of character, and in the end deliberately contracts cholera with a view to leaving his wife free. But meanwhile her passion for Louis Pembroke has evaporated, and it is Dr. Brent who wins her, after all.

"THE VISION OF THE YEARS":—By Curtis Yorke (John Long). This is a story of "bread cast upon the waters", and how it not only was returned "after many days" but returned a thousandfold. A young couple befriend a waif, who in the end gives her life for that of their child. But it is much more, very much more than this, for it is close-packed with character and incident, and deals in a masterly way with the development of a selfish, ill-balanced girl into a woman worth knowing and loving. Curtis Yorke has many books to her credit by now—they must number nearly a score, all worth reading—and the latest is at least up to her usual level.

"A SPARK ON STEEL":—By E. Scott Gillies (John Long) This is a tragedy of the Franco-German War, an incidental episode that costs the lives of most of the characters, but it somehow misses fire, and the murder and suicide, with which it ends, leave one cold. There is a pang on every page, but the pity is that it stops on the page, and doesn't "get across the footlights"—is not felt by the reader as it ought to be. In "The Shadow of the Guillotine," Mr. Gillies showed that he could do better work than this.

"WEIRD WEDLOCK":—By R. Murray Gilchrist, author of "The Secret Tontine," etc. Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled as above. Mr. Gilchrist has surpassed himself in this daring conception of an entirely new situation. Lady Delaval, an amiable girl, having in a moment of madness, married a man whom she later abhors, is apparently released by his death. But she has been misinformed and the heroine of this startling romance, Anne Dalacour, agrees to personate his wife and make the objectionable husband glad to give her up for a consideration! But when Anne tries to repel him, he proves her master, carrying her away, imprisoning her, and subjecting her to terrible things under the idea that she *is* his unloving wife whom he resolves to tame.

"A FAR CRY":—By Frank Desmond, author of "Fate's Legacy." Messrs. John Long will shortly publish a new novel entitled as above. The first part of the story is cast in ancient druidicial times, and later we are transplanted to the India of to-day. The special characteristic of "A Far Cry" is that it involves as a subsidiary *motif* the subject of re-incarnation. The author has, however, first and foremost written a novel, the dominant note in which is strong human feeling.

DELAYED IN THE POST.

FORTY-ONE YEARS TO DELIVER A LETTER.

In spite of the fact that the postal services all over Europe, are noted for their excellence and punctuality, it occasionally happens that, for some unknown reason, a letter is delayed many years before it is delivered at its destination. The other day, for instance, a letter was delivered at Eu, in France, that had been posted thirty-two years previously at Ougny St. Benoite, only nine miles away.

Our own Post Office can go one better—or one no worse—than this. In 1911, a postcard was delivered to a business firm in Belfast that had been posted at Lambeth, London, forty-one years previously. It bore the postmark "Dublin and Belfast December 1, 1870," so that it had been hanging about Ireland from 1870 till 1911.

As a rule the postal authorities can give very good explanations when they fail to deliver letters at the proper time; and sometimes a postal humorist crops up to enliven the situation. That official must have had more than a grain of humour in him who explained to the receiver of a letter at Cricklewood recently that, although it had been posted at Paddington eleven years beforehand, it had been "temporarily mislaid in the sorting-office."

Still, despite occasional lapses like these, it must be confessed that the Post Office does its work with a thoroughness that is little short of wonderful. More often than not the public is to blame if letters and parcels are not properly delivered. In his report issued in 1911, the Postmaster-General stated that in the short space of twelve months no fewer than 467,000 unaddressed letters and loose articles were found in the post.

A FEW MORAL REFLECTIONS.

[In the opinion of the *Daily Chronicle* the Macroni debate has had "good effect on the Liberal party."]

We never pretended to like you,
Although none too fierce have been,
But surely to-day it must strike you
New sights have appeared on the scene.
Your dealing in shares and your doling out stocks
Have given the blandest the blankest of shocks.

We give a reception quite hearty
To news that has just come to hand
Which says the effect on your party
Is good, and we well understand
The course of proceedings has taught you to feel
In certain respects you might learn a good deal.

So, taking the statement for granted,
We trust, and we hope for the best,
Some wholesome resolves will be planted
And stay in the Radical breast.
A few short suggestions beginning with "Don't"
We ought not to keep from your eyes, and we won't.

Don't tell us we revel in scandal
And greedily feast on mud-pies;
'Tis you who have given a handle
To people who dabble in lies.
If some have applied to you too harsh a name
Yourselves it is who are most largely to blame.

Don't hurl through the air the Tu Quoque;
Such tactics will scarcely avail;
Although we with anger may choke we
Will not feel our faces go pale.
However you fancy this form of a fight
Two blacks after all make a very poor white.

Don't ape the appearance of martyrs;
You thus will take nobody in:
In races the glummest of starters
Is not the most likely to win,
So don't pull a face that is mournful and long
Suggestive of men who have suffered a wrong.

Don't pin too much faith on assistance
From friends who at nothing will stick;
They'd better be sent to a distance
With something resembling a kick:
Your path through this life will be made no more smooth
By taking the help of such persons as Booth.

Don't seek in the style you have fashioned
To irritate class against class
By making orations impassioned—
Too much has of late come to pass
To make it quite safe to make speeches in which
Are vulgar, unbridled attacks on the rich.

Don't think it is awfully clever
To hide what you happen to know;
Bad luck comes to those who endeavour
Their hands only partly to show.
Concealment is more or less certain to tend
To somewhat unpleasant results in the end.

And, last but not least, ere we finish
We'd like to suggest with respect
That good resolutions diminish
When signals display "All correct,"
And so as finale we we'd like to explain
Our fervid advice is—don't do it again!

—Mostin T. Pigott in the *world*.

An author, who was present at the first night performance of a very successful play written by a rival declared afterwards that it was the poorest piece he had seen.

"Then why did you not hiss it?" inquired a friend.

"Impossible," was the retort, "a man cannot hiss and yawn at the same time!"

ASCOT.

AS SEEN BY FOREIGN EYES.

Everyone, of course has his own view of Ascot—men as a rule regard it as purely a racing function, and rather grumble at the social side of the "week"; while the ladies who flock there year by year in greater numbers than are seen upon any other race-course—Goodwood not excepted—would not mind much if a horse never passed the post, so long as they could stroll through the Royal Enclosure, bask for two or three hours in the smiles of Royalties, show off their prettiest frocks, and discuss precisely what the Queen was wearing.

This is how London Society regards Royal Ascot—the premier meeting of the year, not only in England, but through the world, wherever the name of a racehorse is known. Seen through foreign eyes, it is to be doubted if ever there is a more typical national function, and many who visit the heath for the first time are moved to marvel at the excitement that takes place as a favourite dashes up and wins, say, the Gold Cup, by the proverbial "sheet of tissue paper."

Ascot, as the late M. Felix Faure remarked the first time he was present, is as unlike a Continental race meeting as it is possible to imagine, and even the glories of Auteuil and Longchamps are as nothing when compared to the scene during the luncheon interval at Ascot on a Cup afternoon, and just after the Royal procession has arrived. Then are to be seen the leading personages in every walk of life, from diplomatists and politicians down—or should it be up—to the stage. Indeed, the late Duke of Edinburgh once remarked that he had seen "the whole of his acquaintances in the paddock, from the Prime Minister to his tailor."

To give a list of foreign notabilities who have been entertained at Ascot would require almost an entire issue, and no good purpose would be served even by doing so. One of the earliest of the ruling Sovereigns of Europe to be present on the course was the Tsar Nicholas I of Russia, who visited the late Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort at Windsor during Ascot week in 1844. The hearty reception that was then given to him, coupled with the novelty of the affair, so impressed His Imperial Majesty that he asked permission to be allowed to present year by year a piece of plate to the value of £500, to be called the Emperors Plate, and to replace the former Gold Cup. This offer was gladly accepted by those responsible for the organisation of the meeting, and so it continued to be known until 1854, when war had broken out between Great Britain and France on one side, and Russia on the other. Even then the race card announced that the race for the Gold Cup was "for a piece of plate value 500 sovereigns, the gift of His Majesty the Tsar of All the Russias," but no trophy was ever presented, and in the following year the custom of this being presented by the Sovereign was reverted to, and this has been done ever since.

Long before the Emperor Nicholas there was another and even more famous visitor to Ascot, who has left his impression behind him. This was that gallant veteran Marshal Blucher, who was present in company with Alexander I of Russia and the King of Prussia, all of whom were then the guests of George III of Windsor. Peace with France had been but lately signed, and the escape of Napoleon from Elba and the final battle of Waterloo was not even thought of. The crowd cheered itself hoarse as the Royal visitors appeared in their box, but the demand for "Blucher, Blucher," was overwhelming. Probably for the only time on record in the whole of the lengthy history of Ascot, racing had to be suspended and at length the Prince Regent was compelled to come forward and announce thatthe grand old soldier had not arrived.

When Blucher was at length seen making his way down the course, the uproar was more deafening than ever, and with one accord the multitude present turned their backs on the horses as he made his appearance in the Royal box. Closely behind him came the scarcely less famous soldier, General Platoff, who cantered along on his horse obviously greatly impressed with the extraordinary warmth of his welcome. He had great difficulty in making his way through the cheering mob, and an impromptu escort had to be organised for him, or he would never have reached the Royal box at all.

In 1857 Prince Frederick William of Prussia, afterwards Frederick III, was present with Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, and he, too as he was subsequently confessed, was greatly impressed with all that he then saw. Especially did the fine quality of the horses appeal to him, since he was at that time one of the finest horsemen in Europe and he subsequently purchased several English thoroughbreds to add to his already extensive stud.

Even more memorable, and decidedly more interesting to recall to-day, is the Ascot of 1863, since it was then that Queen Alexandra, then, of course, Princess of Wales made her *debut* upon this course which she continued to attend almost regularly until the time of her widowhood. The shadow that had rested over the Court since the death of the Prince Consort had naturally had its effect upon the Royal meeting, so that so soon as the Royal cavalcade was once more seen proceeding slowly down the course the enthusiasm of those present knew no bounds. Even at that time the fair, youthful beauty of "the Sea King's daughter" had won all hearts, but there were many there who set eyes upon her for the first time, so that the welcome that was exteaded to her is almost impossible of description.

In 1882 there was rather a curious incident, in which at least one non-British visitor to Ascot was not too well pleased. Mr. J. R. Keene's Foxhall carried off the Gold Cup, and this was despatched to him in New York. When the handsome tophy arrived there, the Customs officials demanded 1,000 dollars duty upon it, and a lengthy wrangle ensued. In the end, the Cup was returned to the stewards of Ascot without any duty being paid upon it. Needless to say, such a "contretemps" has not since arisen.

The year 1893 was probably the greatest "foreigner's year" at Ascot that has ever been known. Indeed, it has been said with a considerable amount of truth that the scene in the paddock might have been reproduced from Longchamps or the boulevards so numerous were the Frenchmen and Frenchwomen present. The reason for this was that Elf II was the favourite for the Gold Cup, and was the property of that highly popular French sportsman M. deBremond. The excitement when he dashed home a length and a half ahead among the foreign visitors present was little short of tremendous.

It is some years since last any foreign Royalty of the first importance was present at Ascot, and this is to be partly accounted for by reason of the fact that it is highly inconvenient to the King and Queen to entertain guests then since the meeting itself, and the usual house party that assembles at Windsor occupies practically the whole of time that Their Majesties are able to spare. The foreign element at Ascot was never more prominent than is the case at that the present time, and one and all express their surprise and admiration at such a typically British sight, so popularly patronised by all all ranks and classes and everything conducted with such good order. The decorum that is observed is, perhaps, the greatest surprise of all who are visiting these shores.

SOCIETY-MARRIAGE-BROKERS.

Moving in the highest ranks of society are men and women who, all unknown to their friends, make there living by earning enormous commissions as a result of arranging marriages. In some cases, it is true, a match is made in this way as an ordinary business arrangement—that is to say, each party to the contract—the prospective bride and bridegroom—are quite aware how their meeting has been brought about, and each party is prepared to pay a handsome commission for the introduction; but these cases are few and far between.

AGENTS WORK IN SECRET.

What causes the business of the society-marriage-broker to be greatly looked down upon is the fact that most usually society matrimonial agents work in secret. They are received at the best houses, and their hostesses, all unsuspectingly, are made catspaws to secure introduc ions between desirable *partis*. Needless to say in a case like this there is always one victim, for either the man or the girl is drawn into the match unsuspectingly, little thinking that the person, who brought about the introduction, may derive a lifelong income as the result. Sums of £20,000 and more have been known to change hands as commission in this way.

ADVERTISEMENTS AS BAIT.

Very often the society-marriage-tout sets his bait by an advertisement in one of the most exclusive society papers. Advertisements of this kind are usually shrewdly disguised, taking the form, in most cases, of tempting offers of employments for impecunious gentleman of high birth. In this way an interview is arranged, and, in the most artful manner possible, the proposal is put forward to provide the applicant with a wealthy bride in return for a heavy commission when the wedding is duly solemnized. In many cases the impecunious gentleman falls in with the scheme. Should he not do so, however, a promise of strict secrecy is usually extorted, and the marriage-broker sets about attracting some more willing fish to his net. Too often the society-marriage-broker is a member of the fair sex. In this case few manage to escape from her scheming, for in arranging matches, that will ensure a substantial balance at her banker's, a woman is much more unscrupulous than a man.

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

Needless to say, if a society-hostess knew of the "wolves in sheep's clothing" they entertain amongst their guests, the society-marriage-broker would find it very hard to make a living, for no woman likes to think that there are men and women in her house-parties who are scheming from morning till night to obtain commission by bringing about a marriage between an unscrupulous fortune-hunter and some wealthy young girl who, while under her roof, might, at any rate, be assumed to be safe from machinations of the kind.

WEATHER PROPHETS' FEES.

It has been rather unkindly suggested that the Meteorological Office is a department which really forecasts what the weather is not going to be. The suggestion, however, that little reliance can be placed on the report of the Clerk of the Weather is somewhat unfair. Farmers and others know its value, and are only too glad to avail themselves of his services, particularly in regard to the harvest weather forecast service.

Every week-day at 2-30 p. m. from June 1st to September 30th, the Meteorological Office draws up a statement of the prospect of the weather for the use of farmers, and the report is sent by telegraph for periods of not less than six consecutive days to any address upon prepayment of the cost of telegraphing, estimated at sixteen words, in addition to the address in each telegram.

Anyone, who desires a daily forecast of the weather, including notes on the farther outlook, has only to make application to the Meteorological Office, sending a cheque or postal order to cover the cost of the telegrams for the period during which the forecasts are required, and the reports will be duly sent.

If desired, forecasts, which are also prepared at 9-30 a. m. and 7 p.m., can be sent in lieu of the afternoon's forecasts on payment of 1s. 6d per week for either service, in addition to the cost of telegrams.

Thus anyone can be kept up-to-date in regard to the state of the weather, and furtheremore, when the latter appears likely to be settled for some days, provision has been made for sending telegraphic indications at the expected commencement of spells of fine weather.

Holiday-makers might often with advantage make use of the Meteorological Office by getting a forecast of the weather for the days they anticipate being away. It is only necessary to send a prepaid telegram addressed "Weather, London," for the latest information regarding the weather in the particular spot you wish to visit and to secure a forecast, correct so far as it is possible for science to make it.

SPECTACLES FOR COWS.

SOME CURIOUS INDUSTRIES.

Quaint industries thrive in unexpected spots of our great manufacturing areas. One of the strangest is the making of spectacles for cows. This, though an unpretentious calling, is a very profitable one, and a Birmingham firm are kept busily employed all the year round as bovine opticians.

Siberian farmers prove the chief customers. On Sunny days in spring their cows are set free to wander over the snowy plains. The reflection of the solar rays from the snow sees up a form of eye-imflammation in the animals, and so serious did such cases become that the cowkeepers had to discover a way to prevent the snow-blindness.

An enterprising member of the Birmingham firm, while travelling through Siberia, saw the opportunity of trade, grasped it, and now his firm are spectacle-makers inchief to nearly all the cows in Siberia. The glasses are made of darkened glass, fixed into leather frames, and are held in position by straps extending round the horns.

With a huge increase in the herds of much cows in Siberia, consequent upon the demand in this country for Siberian butter and cheese, the business of the cattle opticians is a growing one. Canadian farmers are also adopting the system, and the possibilities of the trade are extending.

'IDOLS MADE IN ENGLAND.

Tourists in the East like to secure "real" Indian or Chinese idols to bring home as trophies of their journeys. The wily Oriental, with a quick eye for trade, has laid himself out to cater for this demand, out he has the "real" idols made in bulk at wholesale prices in England.

In a squalid back court in a certain town in the Midlands there exists an idol factory. Quite a booming trade is done. Scores of Eastern "goods" are cast weekly. The chief ingredient in the idols' composition is a material left as a residue in the manufacture of galvanized sheet iron, a subtance of practically no commercial value. The "goods" are made in the rough, are shipped in bulk to the east where they are painted, and later on find their way into the bazaars as valuable articles for sale.

The tourist comes along, is facinated with the appearance of the idol, purchases it, and later it will probably figure in a drawing-room in this country as a "real" Eastern curio. Thus the idol which, in the rough, was worth about 1s., may have been sold, after a few daubs of paint, in the East for £5. On its return to England the "god," originally made from a waste material, has become almost a priceless fetish.

POTATO "IVORY."

The humble potato is put to some surprising uses. Under one process the outer skin is removed, the white flesh is treated with sulphuric acid and other chemicals, pressed by powerful hydraulic machinery into blocks which are cut and carved into various shapes and sires, and sold as "ivory." The keyboard of cheap pianos and organs are often made from this "ivory," and it thus happens that people actually produce fairly respectable music through the medium of the humble potato.

Shark steak is a favourite dish with American epicures. We Britons, however, only require the shark skins. These are tanned by a special process into shagreen leather, which is used in many ways. The green, sheeny handbag of the lady, or the handsome cigar case of the gentleman, of which article each is so proud, is in all probablity nothing more than the skin of a man-eating shark.

TEACHING HORSES TO WALTZ

FACTS ABOUT MUSICAL RIDES.

"All very well for pretty display, but what is the practical value of it?" The writer overheard the question propounded by a spectator at a recent military tournament where musical rides figured largely in the programme and doubtless there are many other people who find it difficult to understand the value of such exhibitions of horsemanship from a military point of view.

But as one of the officers of the riding school of the 18th Hussars explained to the writer musical rides are most valuable for training the horses. It teaches the animals implicit obedience to the rider's will and that is a most vital thing in warfare. It is only necessary to watch for instance the musical rides of artillery evolutions performed, and the manner in which the horses obey the slightest touch of the rein when galloping at full speed with the guns thundering behind them, to understand how essential such training is.

Many hours are devoted on parade grounds and in regimental riding schools every week to teaching horses to waltz and to keep time to the music of the band various movements being gone through with the object of teaching the correct balance of horse and man so necessary if a soldier is to become a good rider and the forward diagonal and lateral movements of the horse at various paces. Indeed few of the public realize the amount of pains and patience that is spent upon teaching musical riding in our regiments.

Perhaps the finest display is the grand musical double ride which is carried out on special occasions by the 2nd Life Guards and which is undoubtedly one of the stateliest and most striking performances of its nature ever witnessed.

COOL CLOTHES.

Cool garments are those which favour the dissipation the heat of the body, for the warmth felt by the wearer of the garment itself as from the wearer.

Wool is warm because it is a worse conductor of heat from the body than other materials whilst fur is the worst conductor of all.

Silk is cooler than either cotton or linen for it favours conduction of heat from the body better than any other material.

Bleached fabrics are cooler than unbleached ones. In summer and winter all clothes should fit sufficiently loosely to give the limbs and respiratory organs their full freedom.

Colour should also play an important parts in the choice of our clothing for the seasons. White is the ideal colour for summer because it is one that absorbs the least heat, whilst, on the other hand, black or dark-coloured garments attract the sun and absorb a large amount of heat—hence their usefulness for winter wear.

The Wise Men of the East

are those who safeguard their health and nerves. India can hold joy or despair for you. The joy will be yours if health is yours. Despair will be yours if your nerves and health give out.

Which shall it be?

Is it not better to repel sickness and disease yourself all the year round than to get sick and then call in the Doctor and ask him to repel it for you? The finest safeguard against nervous prostration and disease, sleeplessness, and mental and physical ailments is

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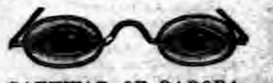

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POINTS OF VIEW.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

HARRY LAUDER'S GOSPEL.

Harry Lauder addressed an audience of about twelve hundred people at Castle Green Congregational Church, Bristol, and took as his subject, "The Power of Sociability."

He spoke of the sociability of the home circle. "I want to tell you, as a man of vast experience," he declared, "that there is no social life to be compared for effectiveness and beauty to a bonny home circle."

He said he had no patience with boys who "cheeked" their mother and father. "I am proud to say I have a son who never spoke back to his mother or his father. To begin with if he had ——" then Mr. Lauder shook his head grimly; but, when the audience began to laugh, he joined in heartily.

"I have always lived on the sunny side of the street" he declared. "All the pictures I have shown you I have experienced—from mill to mine, from mine to stage, from stage to drawing-room, from drawing-room to castle—all the way up."

The comedian sang during the afternoon "The Children's Home" and "There is a Green Hill."

HOW LIFE IS CHANGING.

"The invention of the motor-car has changed life more than almost any circumstance of the last fifteen years," says Desmond Coke in the *Daily Mail*.

"Outlying towns that were then impossible have suddenly woken to new prosperity, while by Nature's old law of the pendulum London districts fashionable so lately are now a forest of 'to-let' boards.

"More and more the rush is to outlying places, a flight from the once envied hub. Hotels have shared in the dramatic change of fortune. They may be too near town; they find it difficult to be too distant. House property grows into a new science, for with this motor-car arrived the week end habit. The home by now is a mere five-day refuge after work. Life lies between the Saturday and Monday; so who would want a mansion? How much more sensible to have a motor-car and flat!"

A famous headmaster said to Mr. Coke:

"As for religion, motoring kills all Sunday observance as soon as a boy gets home. Some eighty boys here just confirmed have nominally made a rule for 'communicating.' They will keep it well at *school*, but as many say to me 'What *can* they do in the holidays?'"

BURDEN OF PAID AGENTS.

A remarkable statement respecting the burden of paid agents is made by the "Methodist Recorder."

"We know we are in perilous currents," it says; "but Methodism must not go on calling out more and more ministers. We have reached about the limit. It is useless hiding the fact. There are no indications that we can continue indefinitely under an increasing burden of paid agents. It is not good that we should. It was never in the mind of the Master that the spread of His Kingdom should become a delegated profession. It is not good for the Churches when the work is mainly done by specialists.

"If the Church is to keep its heart sound, and be true to its own ideals, it must rouse itself from the laggard policy of paying somebody else, adopted by so many believing souls, during the last twenty years. Let us not mince matters here; it is foolish so to do. To sit down under it, saying we may regret, but cannot remedy, is to close our own hearts to mighty hopes and heavenly impulses. Something will have to be done, for to every road—even this wrong one—there is an end."

UGLIER AND UGLIER.

"In London old handsome houses are tenements, and children play on the dirty doorsteps of them with dead mice and mutton bones for toys," writes E. Nesbit in the *New Statesman*. "In the country women wear men's tweed caps instead of sun bonnets, and Hinde's curlers by day instead of curl papers (which, if you were pretty, looked like wreaths of white roses) by night. And everything is getting uglier and uglier. And no one seems to care. And only we old people remember that things were not always ugly, remember how different things were—once."

THEIR FATHERS' TRADE.

Professor S. J. Chapman, and Mr. W. Abbot contribute an article to the *Journal* of the Royal Statistical Society on "The Tendence of Children to enter their Fathers' Trades." The authors collected figures from evening continuation school in Lancashire in which the schoolars had already begun to earn their livings. From some 2,415 correct returns obtained, dealing with 4,196 males, percentages of the callings adopted by the children of men in every one ofthe important trades were worked out. In every case it was found that the largest section of recruits to any trade was drawn from families already connected with it. Of the sons of textile workers, for instance, 61·7 per cent follow the trade of their fathers; of metal workers, 33·3 per cent.; of miners, 36 per cent.; of clerical workers, 49.1 per cent. "The relative pull of the father's trade on his children, in comparison with the pull of any other given trade of about the same grade," say the authors, "would tend to be roughly three to one, on the assumption that all trades were of equal magnitude, and growing at the same rate."

PRESBYTERIANISM AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Dr. George Adam Smith, Principal of Aberdeen University, in his sermon in Oldmacher Cathedral, Old Aberdeen, at the opening of the tenth annual Council of the Alliance of Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system, at which delegates numbering over 300 were present from all parts of the world, said:—

"Presbyterianism had helped to prepare more than one people for the sacred duties of self-government. 'In Scotland,' said Froude 'the Commons, as an organised body, were simply created by religion.' By their resistance to royal aggressions upon the Church, in the name of Jesus Christ, the Church's sole Head and King, their fathers at the same time broke, beyond all repair, the tyranny of the Crown in the civil affairs of the nation; and in their ecclesiastical discipline and institutions they anticipated and prepared the way for very much of the constitutional government now happily prevailing.

"That they founded a system which organised the civil and spiritual interests of the whole nation, that this system continued to work in part even under the government of their Episcopal opponents, and that it finally came to prevail in the land by the common consent of the rulers and the people; that it had spread across the world everywhere, contributing to the national strength of the peoples to whom it ministered, and always zealous to carry the religious truths which inspired it to the heathen and the ignorant—all that, stretching across the centuries and round most of the world, was the measure of the foresight and of the faith of their Presbyterian fathers.

"The distinctive saints of Presbyterianism have been saints of action; men like Thomas Chalmers, who have walked with God through the length and breadth of their notion's life, who have engaged themselves with its civic economy, with the education of its youth, with crusades against its powers of evil and indifference, whose public service had been as broad as their life of prayer had been deep and powerful."

"BY ORDER OF THE KING."

SIDE SADDLE ALONE TO BE USED.

The King, through an order to the management of the Olympia Horse Show, has declared himself opposed to ladies riding astride, at least when in formal parade before his Majesty. This fact and the supplementary testimony given below to the same purpose would seem almost to settle once and for all a most vexed question of the English horse world.

The lady competitors who were invited to take part in the parade of prize-winners on July 20 before the King and Queen and the French President, were requested by the show management to use side saddles. When asked by the representative as to why this edict had been issued the Earl of Lonsdale said, "By an order of the King. The King, in giving directions for his visit, said that if ladies were to ride in the parade they should all ride with side saddles, as he did not wish any ladies to appear before him riding in any other but the proper way. And I agree absolutely with the opinion expressed by the King. Thus the order was issued. Lady riders may ride as they choose, of course, at any other time, but on this occasion it was necessary to insist on uniformity I believe that as long as women are women they will find it advisable to ride in the woman's way. To establish a a new practice in this matter we will have to wait until a wholly new kind of woman has been created."

TESTIMONY OF LADY GREENALL.

As a consequence of the order, all the lady riders but one appeared in riding habits. The exception was little Miss Aileen Emmet, who is an exhibitor at only nine years of age. Two of the lady winners, Miss Violet Allen, of Taunton, and Miss Ruth Boyd, of New York, who had ridden astride during the competitions rode their favourite horses and seemed as much at ease and as much in command of their mounts as they did when they rode astride.

Lady Greenall, who is one of the most experienced horsewomen of England, having ridden often with the Belvoir hounds, the premier pack of England, at Olympia expressed her opinion to a representative on this subject:—"The side-saddle position," she said, "is, in my own opinion unquestionably the only one a woman should adopt riding. I have ridden ever since I was three years old have ridden to hounds and in competition and have always used a side saddle. The objection that a side saddle seat tends to make a woman crooked has no subsotance in it whatever, for if riders will only sit properly, and not bend forwad as so many do, all danger of this sort is absolutely avoidable. The side-saddle seat is, farther more, less fatiguing and surer than the astride position. A woman seated properly actually has an advantage. I have seen it proved time and again. There is no truth in the assertion that a side saddle is a hardship for the horse, because of the weight being unevenly distributed. If a rider sits properly, if she learns correctly by begining when she is young she will understand the advantages of the old style and will never want to change.

"When a little girl wants to begin riding," said Lady Greenall. "unless she uses a side saddle, a specially small mount has to be secured for her. When I was only twelve years old I rode a 16st. horse, a thing I could not have done had I taken up with any new way of riding. It likewise should be well enough known that a woman has not the strength a man has, and therefore is not able to take advantage of the astride position. Seated properly, however, and, other things being equal, she can outride a man, and I have seen it done. It is ridiculous to think that the protest which older and experienced riders make against the astride position is a matter of conservatism of unwillingness to recognise an advantage in any new way simply because it is new. It is not a question that deserves the discussion it has received. There is only one right way, and that is the way which extended experience and the inherent necessities of the case present".

WINNER OF TWO BLUE RIBBONS.

Sir Gilbert Greenall, one of the promoters of the great Olympia Show, also stated that the question of side saddle-versus astride had been thoroughly thrashed out upon the the hunting field of England, and that for women there was only one proper way to ride, and that was as they have always ridden. "People who think this matter is a field for innovations," he said, "are very much mistaken."

Mrs. Chapman, who has this year won two blue ribbons with her horse Enchantress, and who wore a brown riding habit in the parade yesterday, said to a representative: "I have always held that a girl up to the age of 12 should ride astride, and after that use a side saddle. This is to ensure that she run no risk of curvature during her tender years. That was my practice, and that is the way I am teaching my daughter. There is no other safe and natural way for a woman to ride, and, if this is not generally known now, be sure it will be some day. The side saddle style gives both the rider and the horse the best chance. But it is a thing that must be taught properly. What we need is good teachers. A correct and an early beginning—those are the great factors in successful riding and exhibiting."

RUSSIAN OPERA AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.

"BORIS GODOUNOW."

June 26 brought the opening of Sir Joseph Beecham's season of Russian Opera and Ballet at Drury Lane Theatre and with it the first performance in this countryof Moussorgsky's national music-drama, "Boris Godounow," a work of whose arresting power and originality all who are interested in such matters have read these many years past. Although the opera dates from the early "seventies," the fact that it has had to await a hearing in London until now does not really reflect so seriously upon our enterprise—or rather our lack of it—in affairs musical as might appear at first sight. For, even in Russia, notwithstanding the intensely national character of its libretto and music, the work on its original production divided the public into two camps, and although its remarkable qualities were recognised and admired by a section of opera-lovers, the popular verdict was against it, as it must needs be wherever and whenever a revolutionary in art claims a hearing. Over a long series of years, accordingly, "Boris Godounow" obtained in its composers land only occasional performances, and it was not until 1896, when it was produced in a remodelled version, after the score had undergone extensive revision at the hands of Moussorgsky's intimate friend, Rimsky-Korsa-koff, that it began to bring its composer posthumous honours. And outside Russia the work was never performed until 1908, when Paris heard it sung by the company from the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg, and lavished upon it extraordinary enthusiasm. Within the last few weeks the opera was revived at the new Theatre des Champs Elysees by the artists who introduced it to the London public last night.

A work so unusual in form, so unlike in important essentials anything that we have come to regard as opera, or music-drama, is not to be judged by a single hearing, and, unfortunately, the circumstances of its production in London—the company only arriving here on Monday, and their costumes being detained in dock almost up to the eleventh hour—were such as to render a dress rehearsal impossible. Under these conditions, for which no one, of course, is to blame, it is not possible to do more than give a few rough, general impressions of the work and its performance. But possibly a resume of the story will afford those who were not present last night a basis for understanding the general scope of the opera when they go to hear it.

TRAGEDY OF A TSAR.

Moussorgsky, like many other composers of the modern Russian school, turned to history for a subject, and found his inspiration in events connected with the life of the Tsar Boris (1551—1605), as unfolded in the famous tragedy by Poushkin—who was admittedly influenced in writing it by "Macbeth," Prior to the rising of the curtain young Dimitri, the heir of Ivan the Terrible, has been found murdered. Suspicion fell upon Boris, who has usurped the Muscovite throne, and shown himself so strong and sagacious a ruler that those who have their country's interests at heart are anxious that he should assume the crown.

It is at this point that the action of the drama begins. In the prologue we see the people gathered in the courtyard of the monastery to which Boris stricken with remorse, has retired and hear of his having refused the crown offered to him. Afterwards he accepts it. But already Nemesis is at his heels. A young monk, known as Gregory, who is a prey to hallucinations comes to believe that he is really Dimitri (saved from assassination by a miracle), and so, breaking his vows, makes his escape to Poland, where he stirs up a rebellion against Boris with the aid of the Jesuits. For the rest, the drama is mainly concerned with the portrayal of the conscience-stricken protagonist's agony of mind. In vain he strives to avert the crisis caused dy disaffection and revolt, and undermined in health, and broken in spirit, he eventually loses his reason and dies.

A NATION EPITOMISED.

With the actual departures from historical truth made in the opera we need not concern curselves, and the point as to whether Boris was or was not responsible in any way for the death of Ivan's son becomes immaterial in view of the fact that, for the purposes of the drama has unfolded, the whole interest turns upon the unhappy Tsar's poignant remorse and mental torture. "There is about him"—to quote Mrs. Rosa Newmarch, who has prepared an English version of the text—" a Shakespearian grandeur and dignity which dwarfs all the other individuals in the drama. But the true hero of the opera is the nation itself. The People, as represented by the chorous, is a living and terrible force.

It will be gathered, then, that in "Boris Godounow" we are in the presence of a work that is practically independent of the conventions even of the more modern forms of opera. Of continuity of dramatic action it is de void, and in place of a consecutive story developed upon ordinary lines, we get little more than dis-jointed scenes, of an interest fragmentary and episodical, but yet at times absorbing. Indeed, it could almost be said that we are given a series of tableaux, the underlying idea, to explain Moussorgsk's intention in the fewest possible words, being to lay bare, through his protagonist, and that all-important factor, the chorus, the soul of the Russian people. Deep and abiding was the composer's sympathy for the poor and oppressed, and in this his masterwork, he has sought to give expression to the hopes and fears, the sufferings and superstitions the yearnings and "soul-states" of the people he loved, and for whom his heart sorrowed.

And all this must be kept in mind in listening to the music he bequeathed to the world in this inherently national opera. Somewhere we have read that Debussy—a profound admirer of the composer of "Boris"—said of him that his misfortune was that he wrote music "200 years ahead of his time." But after hearing the work—remember, these are but rough impressions—we can only conjecture that Debussy in making that statement, was deliberately indulging in a little picturesque exaggeration. Surely to ears attuned to modern dissonances the bulk of Moussorgsky's music must sound strangely simple. Even in the use—the frequent use—he makes of folk-songs, or at any rate, of music conceived in the spirit and manner of folk-songs, he does not, after the fashion of some modern composers, obscure the native simplicity of the theme by any elaborate complexities of treatment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MUSIC.

A great deal has been written about the incompleteness of Moussorgsky's technical equipment, but the point is immaterial in view of the presumably extensive revisions made in the score of "Boris" by his compatriot and friend. It would be interesting to know exactly what Rimsky-Korsakoff did to the music as it left Moussorgsky's hands. Admittedly the "reviser" softened its asperities, and he himself has told us that he "only improved it from the technical side," and in such a way as not to alter "the original spirit of the opera." It really requires, then, an exceptionally keen sense of historical perspective in music to grasp clearly, at the present day, what it was in Moussorgsky's score, apart from his fresh and independent writing for the human voice, that led to his being denounced as a musical anarchist and the like. However, while there is nothing in this music to outrage modern ears, it is obvious that its composer was very much in advance of his day, and the fact that it now all sounds straightforward enough may be taken as illustrating with what giant strides music has advanced along the path of modernity since the glories of the later Wagner first startled the world.

The spirit of Russian traditional music, as has been indicated, permeates the pages of "Boris." One could cite the fascinating "Hostess's Song," and several other kindred examples, though we cannot pretend to say how many of those it contains are authentically songs of the people. The fine chorale sung in the magnificently stirring Coronation scene is indubitably based on a Russian theme, the same melody occurring in one of the Rasoumowsky Quartets of Beethoven, who acknowledged it to be of Russian origin. In the scene just mentioned, which works up to a climax of stupendous power and effect there is some choral writing of great beauty, and in the glitter and colour of the orchestra, one seems to recognise the hand of Rimsky-Korsakoff. Of necessity gloomy as is much of the music, and coloured with the melancholy of the Slay, there are yet passages in which Moussorgsky unbends, as for instance, in the drunken Varlaam's boisterous and impulsive song about the battle of Kazan—in this of folk origin?—and in the charming scene in which Boris's children and their nurse figure. And in violent contrast to such moments, are those at which the music assumes elemental strength and a barbaric force that is well-nigh overwhelming. Such moments as these are not a few in number: they are the high lights of the score, and produce effects of extraordinary vividness, that give to it a character with which nothing that we can call to mind in opera, even of the most advanced type, really compares. And they help to place Moussorgsky, whatever his lack of technical mastery, among the composers of original and distinctive genius.

BOXING THE KAISER'S EARS.

PIQUANT DIPLOMATIC REMINISCENCES.

There is a belief that Royalty must perforce be cold and automatic, concealing their emotions and feelings because their position demands that they should never relax their dignity. There is a story however, told by Lady Macdonell, widow of Sir Hugh Macdonell, the distinguished statesman, in her "Reminiscences of a Diplomatic Life," which shows that Royalty, after all, are very human.

Thirty-eight years ago Sir Hugh was appointed to Berlin. Lady Macdonell became on very intimate terms with the Crown Princess, afterwards Empress Frederick, and she relates how one day the Crown Princess, moved by some impulse, took her to visit a room in the Neue Palace which had never been opened to strangers. In the small apartment Lady Macdonell saw a cradle and in it a baby boy, beautiful to look upon. But it was only a wax image of the former occupant, the little Prince Wenceslau, who had died when the Crown Prince went to the war of 1866.

"How pathetic it was," say Lady Macdonell, "to note the silver rattle and ball lying as though flung aside by the little hand, the toys which amused his baby mind arranged about the cradle, his little shoes waiting, always waiting, at the side."

"CHEATS AT DRAUGHTS."

In those Berlin days the present Kaiser was a fine young man with a strong sense of fun and teasing.

"He liked our English teas," says her ladyship, "and afterwards used to claim me for a game of draughts. I shall never forget one occasion when he accused me of cheating. He was apparently so serious that I became infuriated, and, unmindful of his high estate or my duty as hostess, I impulsively leant across the table and boxed his ears! His sense of humonr, and the satisfaction of having been so successful in working upon my feelings, saved the situation. I received full punishment later, for ever afterwards when he met me he used to cry, 'I know a lady who cheats at draughts.'"

Lady Macdonell also tells a weird story relating to Prince Henry of Battenberg, who visited them when they were at Lisbon. Before departing in his yacht, the Prince came to wish them "Good-bye," saping: "We are going to he towed out to sea. We leave at 5 a. m., as we must take advantage of the tide, and I am afraid I shall not see you again." To which they replied: "At any rate, we will all be on the terrace to watch you go, and will dip our flag to you as you go down the river.

THE BATTENBERG TRAGEDY.

"Before 5 a. m. next morning," says Lady Macdonell, "we all assembled on the terrace, and as soon as the yacht came under the Legation we dipped our flag. The yacht at once returned our salute, and we tried to dip it again; but imagine my distress when we saw our flag half-mast high. No pulling or hauling would move it as the yacht passed out of sight. A few later Sir Hugh received a letter from the Prince thanking him for his hospitality, and saying at the end: 'Please tell Lady Macdonell that I noticed the flag, but fortunately I am not superstitious.' Shortly afterwards he went out on a military expedition to Africa, and died of fever almost at once."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Benign Old Gentleman: "Poor little chap! Where did that cruel boy hit you?"

Tommy: "Boo-oo-oo! We were' avin' a naval battle, and 'e torpedoed me in the engine-room!"

Local "Terrier": "Well, uncle, how do I look as a soldier?"

Farmer Giles: "Foine, my boy! But blessed if Oi can think 'ow yer git them twisted trousers on!"

At a very convivial dinner a man with a preternaturally solemn face arose, wineglass in hand, to propose a toast.

"May we never," he said, in deep, measured tones, "drink any more of this stuff——"

He paused, and there was a horrified silence for several seconds— "than is good for us!"

From America comes the story of a Scotsman who, while viewing a statue of George Washington, was approached by an interested American.

"I think you'll agree with me, sir," said the American, "that he was a great and good man. A lie never passed his lips."

"Well," said the Scot, "I suppose he talked through his nose like the rest o' ye."

Two women, who had not seen each other for many years, met unexpectedly in the street.

"How do you do?" exclaimed one, effusively.

"Now, this is delightful!" said the other, who was the elder. "You haven't seen me for eleven years, and yet you know me at once! I cannot have changed so dreadfully in all that time. It flatters me!"

"Oh, I recognized your bonnet!" said the first.

At a small country church a newly-married couple were receiving some advice as to how they were to conduct themselves.

"You must never both get cross at once; it is the husband's duty to protect his wife whenever an occasion arises, and a wife must love and honour and obey her husband, and follow him wherever he goes."

"But, sir——" pleaded the young bride.

"I haven't finished yet," remarked the clergyman. "She must——"

"But, please, sir"—in desperation—"can't you alter that last part? My husband is a postman."

Shopkeeper (to new boy): "When you've finished sweeping the shop and put things straight, don't hang about wasting your time. You can be catching flies and putting them into our new patent fly-trap, so that it will be ready to put in the window."

"Do you call this a pint?" asked a sharp servant of the milkman, whom she suspected of giving short measure.

"Yes," replied the man.

"Well, it won't do," said the girl. "When we want condensed milk, we'll buy it at the grocer's!"

"Waiter," grumbled a customer, "I should like to know the meaning of this. Yesterday I was served with a portion of pudding twice the size of this."

"Indeed, sir," rejoined the waiter. "Where did you sit?"

"By the window," answered the customer.

"Oh, that accounts for it," said the waiter. "We always give people by the window large portions. It's an advertisement."

The other morning Mrs. Blower went to see her neighbour, Mrs. Smith. It was obvious that she was greatly upset about something.

"I'll have to get rid of Fido," she burst out. "He broke into the larder yesterday."

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Smith, sympathetically. "Did he eat much?"

Mrs. Blower tried hard to speak calmly, while her eyes blazed with righteous wrath and burning indignation, as she replied:—

"Every single thing except the dog biscuits!"

At the fish docks in Aberdeen the rather remarkable coincidence was noticed of three steam trawlers lying berthed side by side, their names being respectively Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle.

"What a pity that Wales is not represented," remarked a visitor. "That would have certainly completed it."

Don't worry about that, guv'nor," replied the man addressed. "I except there's a leak in one of them."

Sam, the hired man, returned from the city with a scarf-pin that contained a "diamond" of unusual size.

It was the pride of his heart and the envy of his companions.

His employer, after a week of basking in its radiance, asked Sam about its history.

"Sam," he said "is it a real diamond?"

"Well," said Sam, "if it ain't I've been robbed of half a crown."

Peter Burrowes, a well-known member of the Irish Bar, was on one occasion counsel for the prosecution at an important trial for murder. Burrowes had a severe cold, and opened his speech with a box of lozenges in one hand and in the other a small pistol bullet by which the man had met his death. Between the pauses of his address he kept supplying himself with a lozenge. But at last, in the very middle of a high-falutin' period, he stopped. His legal chest heaved, his eyes seemed starting from his head, and in a voice tremulous with fright he exclaimed:—

"Oh-h-h!" Gentlemen, gentlemen, I've swallowed the bul-let!"

Entering a barber's shop, a customer with scanty locks asked for a bottle of hair-restorer, with which the assistant promptly supplied him. For a time he persevered in his application of the remedy for missing hair, but this only resulted in raising bumps on his cranium which would have puzzled the most expert phrenologist. In haste he returned to the barber's shop.

"Look," he exclaimed, excitedly, "what the stuff you sold me in this bottle has done to my head."

Puzzled and perplexed, the barber took the bottle, examined it, then turned to the assistant and fairly shouted:—

"You blockhead! What you have sold this customer is not hair-restorer. It is my patent recipe for bust-developing!"

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Nouritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nerrous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:

MESSRS. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

"O.O." WHISKEY.

OF COURSE!

"OLD ORKNEY" to-day is ordered as a matter of course by men who make it a point to have the of everything.

The name is to-day as familiar on their lips as the name of the best cigar, the best port, the best champagne, and the best motor-car.

"O. O." WHISKEY is more delicious, more delicate, smoother, mellower, and in every way pleasing than the best other whiskey that you know.

If there is a better whiskey than the one you are drinking now surely YOU want to taste it.

"O. O." is obtainable from all the leading Bars, Hotels Wine and Spirit Merchants, and from

S. D. BARIA.
140, Hornby Road, Bombay.
(Late Empire Stores).

DARA BROTHERS.
Hill Road, Bandra.

(SOLE AGENTS:—THE FRANCO-INDIA TRADING CO., 73, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their ever increasing sale. All Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- from MARTIN, PARIS-CHARLES, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

ALLIES WANT NO ARMISTICE.

FIRM INSISTENCE ON TERMS.

POWERS WILL PROTECT BULGARIA.

INQUIRY INTO EXCESSES.

Greece, Servia, and Rumania, are determined to accept no armistice, but that their definitive terms shall be signed at Sofia. The Powers, on the other hand, are determined that Bulgaria shall not be crushed. The situation is regarded as "aggravating and complicated, but not dangerous."

The Rumanians are now only 31 miles from Sofia, and King Ferdinand is reported to have wired to the King of Rumania for terms of peace. In Vienna a settlement is felt to be imminent.

A French officer has been detailed to inquire into the alleged Bulgarian massacres.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONIKA, July 18.

It is declared here that there is no alliance between Greece and Rumania, but there is a complete military understanding between Greece, Servia, and Rumania. No armistice will be accepted, only the definitive peace terms imposed by the victors, which will be signed at Sofia. The conditions will aim at establishing numerical equilibrium in the Balkans.

PARIS, July 18.

The Secretary to the French Legation in Athens, a French officer, has been ordered to Serres, Demirhissar, and Kavalla, to enquire into the alleged Bulgarian massacres.

POWERS' DETERMINATION.

WILL NOT ALLOW BULGARIA TO BE CRUSHED.

LONDON, July 18.

Reuter states that the situation in the Balkans is described in diplomatic quarters as aggravating and complicated, but not dangerous. The Powers are making representations to Bulgaria and Turkey similar to those sent by M Pichon, andare advising Rumania not to occupy Sofia. They are determined not to allow Bulgaria to be crushed nor to allow Turkey to retain Adrianople,if the Turks occupy it, which, however, the Powers do not believe will occur.

RUMANIA'S ADVANCE.

AN APPEAL FOR TERMS OF PEACE.

LONDON, July 18.

The Rumanians have reached Plevna and Mezdra, the latter being thirty-one miles from Sofia.

It is stated in Bukharest that King Ferdinand has wired to King Charles asking for terms of peace, and that King Charles has replied fervently wishing that amity may be restored, and suggesting that a preliminary peace be concluded by all the Powers concerned.

There is a feeling in Vienna that a definite settlement of the differences between the Balkan States is imminent.

In a Note to the Powers, Rumania says she does not desire conquest; she merely desires to be assured of a frontier for her territory beyond the Danube. She believes that she is supporting the pacific efforts of the Powers, in preventing Bulgarian hegemony.

PRESIDENT OF SOUTH CHINA.

YUAN'S OLD ENEMY PROCLAIMED.

PEKIN, July 18.

The general situation has improved from the Northern standpoint, as the fears of defection, which were held in some quarters, were not realised.

The Southerners have proclaimed Tsenchunhsuan, Yuanshikai's old enemy, as President.

LONDON, July 16.

A telegram from Kiukiang says that the Southerners have been repulsed and that many are fleeing and surrendering arms.

The Northerners hold the forts at Kiukiang.

THE BRITISH MINISTER.

LONDON, July 18.

Reuter learns that Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to China, has had his term in Pekin extended by two years. Sir John is now in England. He starts for China in November.

MAJOR HEWETSON'S DEATH

BODY ENVELOPED IN SHEET OF FLAME.

LONDON, July 18.

According to the evidence given at the inquest on Major Hewetson, the deceased was killed outright by the fall. The body became enveloped in a sheet of flame from the petrol, and was extricated with difficulty.

Major Hewetson had just completed his course of instruction, and was intending, after receiving his pilot's certificate, to join the Indian Flying Corps.

The accident occurred through the making of an over-sharp turn. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

NAVY & OIL FUEL.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY FIRST LORD.

QUESTIONS OF BUILDING AND AVIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, July 17.

Mr. Churchill, in a statement on the Navy in the House of Commons to-day, dealt at the outset with the question of oil-fuel.

He said there were now built or building more than one hundred destroyers solely dependent on oil. One of his earliest enquiries, when he came to the Admiralty, was directed to the oil supply. No difficulty was experienced in buying oil, he declared.

Mr. Churchill said that the great advantage liquid fuel possessed in solving the problem of our naval designs was that it made it possible to obtain vessels of very high speed compared with their dimensions. All these advantages were enjoyed equally by other nations using liquid fuel, but there would be one special advantage enjoyed by the strongest fleet—it would not be obliged to leave the high seas to replenish its fuel supplies.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the importance of liquid fuel in regard to the latest battleships and fast light cruisers. They had used oil over the whole field of the new construction programme for 1912-13. These conditions were repeated this year, but five battleships of this programme were to be coal-burning, with oil as an auxiliary. Oil was only required when exceptional speed was needed. Coal was thus possible for the line of battle and this was convenient in view of the high price of oil.

Mr. Churchill emphasised the fact that the open oil market was becoming a mockery. What we wanted was a steady supply at a steady price.

The Admiralty's ultimate policy, however, was to become the producer of its own supply. Its interim policy was to secure an adequate supply for the immediate future, and draw supplies as far as possible from British sources. He affirmed that the Admiralty considered it indispensable to the proper solution of the oil question to make a contract with the Mexican Eagle Company, directed by Lord Cowdray. The contract had not been concluded, but it would be concluded unless the House in its wisdom changed altogether the composition of the Admiralty.

Mr. Churchill, amid Ministerial cheers and laughter, read a declaration from the Admiralty of complete disinterestedness in any oil concern. He added that, unless confidence were accorded to the Admiralty in the matter of the contract and they were allowed full discretion, they would not guarantee an adequate supply.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

Turning to the shipbuilding programme, Mr. Churchill said that earlier in the session he had fully dealt with Anglo-German relations. He had no reason to modify in any respect what he then said. He must, however, refer to the question of overseas responsibility, apart from the question of our safety in Home waters.

He had no new facts to report regarding the Mediterranean. There were no doubt new programmes under discussion by Italy and Austria, but he knew no facts making it necessary to alter our programme. He did not think anything would occur in the Mediterranean this autumn, which would require to be dealt with in advance of the regular programme.

CANADIAN QUESTION NOT DEAD.

Dealing with the Canadian battleships, Mr. Churchill said that, unless the gap was filled, the defence of the Empire would be short by three ships from the end of 1915 onwards. We might have laid down three extra ships, but this step was not necessary. Certainly it ought not to be taken until it was necessary. The Navy Bill had been rejected, but the question of Canada taking part in the naval defence of the Empire was by no means dead. There was an overwhelming consensus of opinion among all parties in Canada in one form or another that action should be taken and taken soon. Canada was making her own destiny. The speeches of Mr. Borden and Mr. Ross showed that the question of participating in the effective defence of the Empire was by no means closed, and we had no right to assume that we should be left to face emergencies in the future unaided.

That being so, the Admiralty had decided to proceed by the acceleration of the building of three ships of this year's programme. Next year the Admiralty would be in a better position to judge whether further acceleration or a direct addition to the programme would be forced on them.

Answering Mr. Lee as to whether he was certain that Austria and Italy had not adopted a new programme, Mr. Churchill replied that he was satisfied that there had been no change at present, although there had been considerable discussion.

THE DEBATE.

Following Mr. Churchill's speech, Mr. Lee said that to carry out the promises of the Government there ought to have been six more ships ready by 1916.

Mr. Churchill asked whether that was the official request of the Opposition.

Mr. Lee said: "It is the official request of the Opposition that the Government fulfil the pledges given in March."

He further called attention to the lamentable position of the Air Fleet.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald challenged Mr. Churchill to deny that pressure had been put on the Malay States to make the offer of a battleship.

Mr. Churchill denied the statement.

Mr. Macdonald then charged Mr. Churchill with introducing a threatening programme, after suggesting a shipbuilding holiday to Germany.

Mr. Molteno condemned the policy of arming merchant ships, and asked whether the Admiralty had abandoned the policy of the Navy defending commerce.

Mr. Churchill replied that the Navy could defend commerce, but merchantmen armed would enable them to protect themselves against foreign armed merchantmen.

MR CHURCHILL'S REPLY.

LONDON, July 18.

Replying to the criticisms of his statement, Mr. Churchill said that the standard of the Admiralty had been advanced during the past two years rather than reduced.

Regarding oil fuel, he said that ample oil reserves had been secured.

Dealing with aviation, he stated that the naval air service was progressing, and a considerable number of shore stations was being built. There was also a considerable number of sea-planes. Arrangements were being made with leading shipbuilders to build rigid airships, and the preliminary steps were well advanced for the construction of large rigid airships. It was also proposed to build six non-rigid airships of medium size, in succession to those ordered, when they proved successful.

While there are some criticisms from both sides regarding the shipbuilding programme, the papers are unanimous in paying a tribute to Mr. Churchill's lucid and convincing explanation, his arguments in favour of oil fuel, and the energy and foresight of the Admiralty. They dwell on the momentous revolution involved in the passing of coal, and suggest that the British Empire ought to be thoroughly surveyed with a view to ear-marking sources of supply for the Admiralty.

TROPICAL DISEASE.

MAGNIFICENT GIFT OF AN AMERICAN.

LONDON, July 18.

The American Ambassador was the guest of the Anglo-Saxon Club dinner last night.

In his speech he announced that a wealthy American had given twenty millions sterling, the annual interest of which, amounting to a million sterling, was to be devoted for some time to combatting tropical diseases by an international health commission.

SAND-FLY FEVER.

LONDON, July 18.

Captain Marett, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, has been appointed to the Beit Fellowship for the purpose of research into sand-fly fever.

GERMAN AIRSHIP WRECKED.

TERRIBLE FATE OF TWO SOLDIERS.

LONDON, July 18.

The German Army airship "Schuettelanz" was wrecked yesterday at Schneidermuehl, through a sudden squall.

Two soldiers, who were holding the ropes, were carried up to a great height, from which they fell and were killed.

BISLEY RESULTS.

AUSTRALIA WINS THE MACKINNON CUP.

LONDON, July 18.

The following are the latest Bisley results:—

MACKINNON CHALLENGE CUP.

Australia	1,583
Scotland	1,504
England	1,496

The Ashburton Shield was won by Repton.

For the Spencer cup, two Oundle and Tonbridge boys tied.

LATER.

On shooting off the tie for the Spencer Cup, the Oundle boy won.

SPECIAL SPANISH CORPS FOR MOROCCO.

MADRID, July 18.

A royal decree has been issued, establishing a colonial army of paid volunteers for service in Morocco.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE BILL

LONDON, July 18.

The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Scottish Temperance Bill without a division. The speeches indicated that there might be hope of a compromise.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, July 18.

Colonel Seely and Sir John French will be the guests of Mr. Churchill on the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress" this week for the naval manœuvres. A number of Army officers will act as observers on board the warships.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 18.

The death is announced of Dr. McCrindle, late of the Indian Educational Service.

EUROPEAN ELECTR

FATAL MISHAP IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 18.

Information has been received of the sudden death at Matimun, under painful circumstances, of Mr. A. Kinghorn, manager of the Burma Development Syndicate, Ltd. It appears that Mr. Kinghorn set out with his electrician and cooly to repair the main electric transmission wire, which had given way between Victoria Point and Matimun. On arrival at the spot, Mr. Kinghorn, finding a wire lying on the road, pushed it aside with his umbrella, and, before his electrician could interfere, he kicked it with his wet boots. The wire was fully charged with electricity, and the shock was so great that death was instantaneous. The body lay in contact with the wire for some hours, as the power station was situated about five miles away, and it took some time to reach the place, and have the current turned off.

The funeral took place on the following day, the remains being interred in the cemetery at Victoria Point.

INDIAN CIVILIANS & CRAMMING.

GREATER SPECIAL TRAINING.

RELATIONS OF INDIAN AND ENGLISH STUDENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 17.

Before the Public Services Commission to-day, Dr. Fletcher, headmaster of Charterhouse School, said he was not in favour of a reduction of the age-limit as it would lead to more "cramming."

Earl Ronaldshay said that one of the objections against the present system was that candidates found they did not possess sufficient knowledge of law and Indian languages. A reduction of the age-limit would enable a candidate to have special training before going out to India. He did not see how they could eliminate "cramming," unless "crammed" boys were barred.

INDIANS AT CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, July 18.

At the sitting of the Public Services Commission yesterday, Dr. Parry, of Cambridge, said there were between ninety and a hundred Indians at Cambridge. On the whole they got on very well with the English students, but they mostly associated with their own compatriots. The two races in many cases mixed freely, better than was the case seven years ago, but not so well as twenty years ago.

Sir Theodore Morrison said the number of Indians at Cambridge would be increased, if the suggested scheme for probationers were adopted.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale, Dr. Parry said he was not aware of any soreness regarding Indians at Cambridge, which was likely to develop into racial prejudice, if more student probationers were sent there from India to train for the Civil Service. There were individual grievances, but no class hatred.

Lord Islington intimated that the Commission would be pleased if the authorities at Cambridge and Oxford would submit suggestions for a scheme for probationers.

BOREGAON COLLISION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, July 18.

Major T. C. Plowden, District Magistrate, has framed charges under section 101 (a) of the Indian Railways Act, for endangering the safety of passengers, against Sadashiv Manohar Joshi, assistant station-master of Boregaon, who is being tried in connection with the collision of a goods and a passenger train at Boregaon on April 30 last.

His Honour adjourned the case to the 21st instant, when evidence for the defence will be taken.

SANITATION IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, July 18.

The Sanitary Board has made grants exceeding Rs. 57,000 to help important sanitary measures in Amritsar, Murree and Maghiana in Jhang.

At the Punjab Sanitary Conference, to be held at Simla in August, the question of school hygiene will be discussed. The Director of Public Instruction and two Inspectors of Schools have been invited to join.

BANGALORE BIBLE SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 18.

The Metropolitan took part last night in the opening ceremony of the new stone building in South Parade of the British and Foreign Bible Society (Bangalore Auxiliary) and the Bangalore Book and Tract Society. Besides the Bishop of Calcutta, the speakers included Bishop Whitehead, Bishop Robinson, the Rev. E. P. Rice, and others.

CHARGE AGAINST KABULIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The Deputy Magistrate of Khulna is engaged in hearing a case in which twelve Kabulis are charged with dacoity in the house of Kedarnath Chatterjee of Satkhira.

KIDNAPPING CHARGE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Yesterday the Jorasanko police arrested a robust young man on a charge of kidnapping. It is said that he was seen running along Beadon Street with a four years' old child. The complainant, Sachindra Nath Dutt, states that with the child he was waiting for a tram car, when the accused came up and taking the child in his arms ran away, and attempted to take the gold ornaments from the child's arms.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

A moderate volume of business was done in the share market to-day, and jute shares fully maintained their position. In the jute market, Rs. 71-8 was reported paid for July, but later prices were a bit irregular, and the market was somewhat artificial.

The gunny market was strong, with fair business passing, though buyers were chiefly of the speculative kind.

A DESPATCH to the Secretary of State dealing with the law on the subject of the recording of confessions by accused persons prior to their trial, which is at present governed by Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, will be sent to the India Office by the next mail.

HYDERABAD FRAUD

EMBEZZLEMENT AT THE DURBAR.

NAWAB DISMISSED FROM NIZAM'S SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 18.

For some time past, Hyderabad has been interested in an enquiry which has been conducted by a special commission comprising Moulvi Habeebuddin Sahib and Mr. Gayer of the Detective Department, into frauds alleged to have have been committed by Major the Nawab Mumtan Yar Ud Dowlah Bahadur commanding the Nizam's House old Brigade, and holding other high offices in the State, in connection with transactions at the Delhi camp, which the accused was specially deputed to superintend.

To-day H. H. the Nizam issued a "Gazette Extraordinary," the translation of which is as follows:—

Order issued by H. E. the Minister of H. H. the Nizam's Government.

"By command of H. H. the Nizam the following is published for the information of the general public.

"Your endorsement of date, together with the report of the Commission, in connection with the Mumtaz Yar Ud Dowlah's case, has been gone into minutely by me. The view taken by the Sub-Minister of Finance is correct, viz., that all the charges brought against Mumtaz Yar Ud Dowlah have been fully proved. There is one charge of embezzlement in respect of a sum of Rs.18,436 4-3 which, if taken to criminal court, would result in a conviction. The opinion expressed by the Minister of Finance, that the whole amount embezzled should be recovered is also reasonable. As this is the first case of the kind I have had before me, I elect to deal leniently with the accused. I hence order that the official services of Mumtaz Yar Ud Dowlah, whether connected with the civil or the military service, be summarily dispensed with. In addition, as a punishment, he is deprived of his titles of Jung Dowlah and Bahadur, and whatever furniture there is with him, which has not been paid for, must be at once confiscated. It should be borne in mind that, should any official commit such an offence in future, he shall not only be liable to dismissal, but also to criminal prosecution.

"I attach great value to the comprehensive report submitted by Moulvi Habeebuddin Sahib and Mr. Gayer, who have taken great pains with the enquiry. My appreciation of their hard work may be conveyed to these two gentlemen. The recommendation of the Finance Minister that the informant should be rewarded is reasonable, and he may be awarded with Rs. 2000. This order of mine is to be published at once for the information of the general public.

The furniture referred to is the property of the State, and the informer was once a servant of the Nawab, who is the son-in-law of Sir Afsur Ul Mulk Bahadur.

BURMA SHOOTING CASE.

CORPORAL ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 18.

In connection with the shooting of Sub-Inspector Po Sein by Corporal Wild, at Thayetmyo, information from the deceased's brother was received here to-day, to the effect that Wild and the deceased had been intimate friends since the former had been made a permanent marker at the Thayetmyo butts. They used to go out shooting together, but on the day of the fatality they went in a bullock cart to a village some distance from Thayetmyo where Po Sein had a case to enquire into. Po Sein took with him a double-barrelled shot gun, and Wild had a rifle. They returned to the cantonment about 11 p.m. The cartman was paid, and both left for their homes. After going about 200 yards they heard the report of a shot gun or a rifle, but were apparently afraid to go back. About mid-night, Wild brought the dead body of Po Sein to the station hospital saying the deceased had killed himself at 5 a.m. The Thayetmyo Police received word of Po Sein's death, and started an enquiry. A postmortem was held as a result of which death was said to be due a gunshot wound, charge having entered the right side and passed through his body near the heart. On this verdict, Wild was arrested, and later on said his rifle had been discharged by accident.

On the scene of the shooting being visited by the police, where Po Sein's body had been found, a cartridge case was picked up. The case has been sent to the District Magistrate. No news of the tragedy, beyond the bare report of the shooting, had been received up till to-day by the Commanding Officer of the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

POLITICAL DACOITY.

A PRISONER'S APPENDICITIS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Prionath Chuckervarti, a student, arrested in connection with the Kowakari political dacoity, has developed appendicitis in Faridpur Jail. He was released on bail, and removed to the Calcutta Medical College for an operation.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 18.

The "Gazette of India" contains the following notification:—Sanction has been accorded to the construction by the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway Extensions Company of two lines of railways on the 2 ft. guage, from Siliguri, a station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, to the Teesta Bridge Bazaar, and from a point on the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway near Siliguri to Kissengunge, a station on the Eastern Bengal Railway, an aggregate length of 98 1-2 miles.

BHAMPTA'S RECORD.

SIXTEEN YEARS OF LAWLESSNESS.

DARING RESCUE BY GANG OF THIEVES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 18.

Among the witnesses examined to-day in the course of the trial of the 53 Bhamptas, charged with being members of a gang of professional thieves, before Mr. Allison, Special Judge, was Chima Yesu Bhampta, aged 20 years, who gave details of his career as a professional thief and of a number of his convictions. He identified several of the accused as accomplices.

Koma Mukunda Takari, aged 30 years, who is stated to be an expert in house-breaking, said he began to commit thefts on railways and house-breaking from his fourteenth year. He came to Poona with the accused No. 5 and others, and stole a bicycle from the verandah of a bungalow. They took it to their village, but as the patel grew suspicious, they removed it to Bombay, where they met several Bhamptas whom he named. They remained a week in Bombay, where they committed a theft at Walkeshwar, and then the witness returned to his village of Bopkhel. He was then charged and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The witness detailed various gangs which he had joined, and spoke of their transactions with a Marwari named Rama Gujar, who advanced them money and took a share of the proceeds of their thefts. This Rama Gujar had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Poona for being a receiver of stolen property.

The witness gave particulars of a number of thefts committed by him and others in the houses of Brahmins. They used an iron instrument, called an *apali*, a chisel, or an ordinary nail to break open the houses. The patel of their village purchased these for them.

On his return home recently, the witness learnt that some of their gang had been arrested near Balaji Martand's bungalow in Poona. He, with 20 other Bhamptas, assaulted the police and released them. After that, the witness and a number of others were arrested in the jungle, prosecuted, and sentenced to six months. On his release the witness came to Poona, and formed another gang.

GRAVE MILL RIOT.

SERIOUS FIGHT AMONG COOLIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

A report of a serious riot of mill coolies, employed in the Angus jute mill at Combati Bhadreswar, reached Serampore yesterday, at noon, the manager having sent a steamer to bring a police force to quell the disturbance, which was due to a dispute between Hindus and Mahomedens.

Five men, including twoMahomedans, who were seriously wounded, were removed to the Serampore Hospital last evening by the police. The two Mahomedans are lying in a precarious condition. The mill was closed in the morning, but work was resumed as usual in the evening.

"THE GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 18.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. G. Male is posted as second assistant to the Agent in Rajputana.

Mr. R. D. Dinshaw is appointed acting Consul for Portugal at Aden.

Captain Stirling, Commandant, Chitral Scouts, holds charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Chitral.

Herr Cmst. Vogelsang is appointed acting Honorary vice-Consul for Austria Hungary at Aden.

Lieut.-Colonel Kaye, Resident, Mewar, is granted two months and twenty-six days' leave.

Mr. R. E. Holland, Assistant Resident Mewar, officiates as Resident,

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major C. C. Burn, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Frontier Provinces.

Captain E. S. Percy Smith is transferred to the supernumerary list.

Major H. M. Turton retires from service.

Lieut.-Colonel Bean, N. W. Railway Volunteers, and Captain Ridsdale, B. N. Railway Rifles are granted the Volunteer Officers' decorations.

The designation of Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) is changed into Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guide (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Dobson is granted six months' extension of leave.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council will be held in Simla on September 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rai Sahib Nathu Mal, E. A. C., goes to Delhi for employment under the Chief Commissioner.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Laville has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, and Mr. Russel Stracey to Bombay in the same capacity.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Shepherd, Military Accountant is granted leave from April 23 to October 3, 1913.

Mr. W. Daires officiates as Deputy Examiner 2nd Grade, vice Mr. Livingston on leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. H. Tickell officiates as Chief Engineer, Central Provinces, vice Mr. G. M. Harriott, retired.

Mr. Tickell is permanently is transferred to the Central Provinces from the Punjab.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dr. T. Royds acts as Director of Kadaikanal Observatories, vice Mr. Evershed granted three months' leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Rules are published under the Life Insurance Companies Act 1913.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Revd. Norman Bennett is appointed Chaplain, Bengal Lucknow establishment.

STRANGE WILL CASE.

LADY SACKVILLE IN THE BOX.

SENSATIONAL LONDON TRIAL.

The hearing of the action arising out of the will of Sir John Murray Scott, was proceeding in mail week in the Probate Division. Public interest in the case has steadily grown as the details have been unfolded of Sir John's association with Lord and Lady Sackville, who are alleged by the defendant to have used undue influence with the testator, and the demand for accommodation taxes the capacity of the Court. The case is being heard before the the President, Sir Samuel Evans, and a special jury. Mr. F. W. Capron, one of the executors of the will, seeks probate; the defendant is Mr. Donald Malcolm Scott, whose counsel, Mr. F. E. Smith, has stated that the bequests to Lady Sackville include the contents of Sir John Scott's house in Paris, which had been estimated to be worth £350,000, and £150,000 in cash.

On June 27th three other members of Sir John Scott's family gave evidence. They were Miss Mary Scott, Sir John's younger sister, and two brothers, Mr. Walter Scott and General Douglas Scott. The attention of each was directed by counsel to the alleged influence of Lady Sackville upon Sir John Scott. General Douglas Scott said that in Lady Sackville's society his brother seemed subservient, obsequious, fidgety, excited, and, he thought, frightened. Both Mr. Walter Scott and General Scott denied that they made any suggestion of immorality between Lady Sackville and Sir John Scott.

The evidence of Mr. Walter Scott kept the Court for a few minutes in roars of laughter. As the witness's story ran, he was staying at the house taken in Scotland short by after the introduction of Lady Sackville to the family, and one day—his birthday—Lady Sackville told him that her father noticed that he and she got on too well together, and then asked him to guess something else she had to tell him. At first he said he could not, but afterwards he asked her if she meant that he was in love with her. She assented, and his reply was, "You never made a greater mistake in your life".

Towards the end of the afternoon the Court heard an amusing account of a visit paid by Lady Sackville to the studio of Mr. Herman Herkomer to see a nearly-finished portrait of Sir John Scott. Lady Sackville, according to Mr. Herkomer, described his work as a horrible caricature, and after averting her gaze, saying she could not bear to look at it, looked again, and said, "It is perfectly horrible; it is just like Walter." The criticism of the portrait appeared to irritate Sir John Scott, and then Lady Sackville became more flattering until on leaving the studio, she offered him her congratulations.

EVIDENCE OF LADY SACKVILLE.

On July 1st the action entered upon a second stage. Mr. F. E. Smith intimated that his case was closed directly the President had taken his seat, and Sir Edward Carson then submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. The President expressed the view that it was better for Sir Edward Carson and his clients that the issue should not be withdrawn, Sir Edward Carson proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Lord and Lady Sackville, and finally to call Lady Sackville.

In his opening sentences Sir Edward Carson referred to the speech of Mr. F. E. Smith as a "vitriolic blackwashing" of the characters of Lord and Lady Sackville. He declined to discuss trivialities which had been magnified by the eloquence of counsel but which became ordinary everyday occurrences when related by the witnesses; and went on to give his impression of the character of Sir John Scott, referring to his intelligence and culture and pointing out that at Knole there was one of the most magnificent collections of the kind upon which Sir John Scott had spent his life. Knole was a place congenial to his soul, Sir Edward continued and Sir John Scott found there a cultivated lady who was heart and soul with him in his love of antiques and able to talk hour after hour of the things he cared for. That was the origin of the friendship.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE WILL.

Sir Edward Carson went on to defend the provisons of the will. As evidence of the clear purpose of the testator counsel quoted the correspondence, "When I met you I recognized a kindred spirit to whom I could confide my fine things when I went hence." Lady Sackville was apparently overcome as Sir Edward Carson read Sir John's letter to her delivered after his death in which he said that she had done every thing to make his broken life possible, that the idea of affording he independence out of his superfluity had always been a pleasure to him.

Interest in the case deepened as Lady Sackville took her place in the witness-box. There was only half an hour left before the adjournment, but in that time counsel had led the witness through certain details of her first visit to Scotland as the guest of Sir John Scott and the episode in which he and Mr. Walter Scott were concerned. Of the part each played in these interviews no two accounts could very well vary more. Mr. Walter Scott has stated, that in reply to Lady Sackville's suggestion that he was in love with her he had said she never made a greater mistake. Lady Sackville no would (the Court that Mr. Walter Scott constantly followed her about, that he told her he wanted her love, and that she must not let "Johany" be in love with her. Lady Sackville added a further chapter, for which the Court had not been so well prepared by the evidence that had gone before. It had been stated by Mr. Walter Scott that after the return to London he called one evening on Lady Sackville to ask her to leave the Scott family alone. Lady Sackville stated that on this occasion Mr. Walter Scott threw himself on his knees, tried to clutch her round the knees as he began to tell her that he loved her, and still on his knees followedher as she walked across the room to ring the the bell. "I left him in that ridiculous position," continued Lady Sackville, amid one of several peals of laughter, "and went straight to my husbands room and said, "There is that man in the drawing-room—will you go in and kick him out?" In the course of further details Lady Sackville explained that on next meeting Sir John Scott when she offered to shake hands he held back and told her that Mr. Walter had gone home from this interview and reported that she had said she wanted to be his mistress. This so horrified her that she would said he never see either Sir John or Mr. Walter Scott again and turned to go. Sir John however, seized her dress, saying, "Do not go; I see you are not guilty," and humbly begged her pardon. She insisted that she would

not see Mr. Walter again, and did not for several years.

A RIDICULOUS THING.

After a day's interval the hearing of the action was resumed in the Probate Division yesterday. Lady Sackville was in the witness-box throughout the hearing, and for at least half the day under cross-examination by Mr. F. E. Smith, whose client is contesting the will and pleading undue influence on the part of Lord and Lady Sackville.

Lady Sackville proved an interesting witness from the time she made a bow to the jury as she stepped into the box until she left it. Once she convulsed the Court. Mr. Smith, dealing with the interview in London in which she has alleged that Mr. Walter Scott renewed his declarations of love, asked whether Lady Sackville really meant the jury to believe that Mr. Walter Scott followed her across the room on his knees. "He did," came the answer, "like that!" And bending her two forefingers Lady Sackville moved them in turn along the rail of the witness-box. She herself smiled with a little triumph at the illustration. She added, "It was the most ridiculous thing I have ever seen."

One cross-examination, Lady Sackville maintained that, generally speaking, the monetary benefactions of Sir John Scott were to help Knole not her, and that the thought of obtaining money on a large scale from Sir John Scott never occurred to her. Mr. Smith duly presented the version of the incidents which have become familiar in the case presented by defence. Lady Sackville rarely, if ever, agreed. Mr. Smith, alluding to one of the reported episodes in Scotland suggested that Lady Sackville have in fact got a dreadful temper. Holding out her hands appealingly, Lady Sackville said, amid laughter, "It is for all of you to judge," and when counsel quoted her admission of the failing in a letter she replied, 'I had to agree with him sometimes it pleased him if I said I had the worst temper in the world." Mr. Smith turned to a passage in Miss Davies's evidence and her suggestion that Lady Sackville told her she intended to wean Sir John from his family. "I do not like to say the lady is lying, but she really is," was Lady Sackville's rejoinder in an outburst that brought a remonstrance from the President.

After eliciting the statement that the link of friendship between the witness and Sir John Scott was Sir John's great knowledge of art and natures suited to each other Mr. Smith put the question whether it would be incorrect to say that for ten years Lady Sackville was wearily waiting for benefits under Sir John Scott's will. Lady Sackville said there was not a word of truth in the suggestion and was then handed a letter she had written to a friend from which counsel quoted a sentence to the effect that Sir John Scott had written to her stating that he had made his new arrangements "leaving everything he had dangled before my weary eyes for ten years away from us three." Lady Sackville said it was a monstrous thing to have given the letter up. The president remarked that there was no need to get angry—there was nothing in the letter so far as he could see. But Lady Sackville was unable to restrain her emotion under counsel's questions. She finally turned her face from those in Court and sat down weeping. Mr Smith's cross examination was unfinished when the court rose.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

SENSATIONAL CASE IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, July 18.

The *Madras Standard* publishes the following :—

"Mr. De Castleburg of the International Bankers' Alliance, London, was this day arrested about noon at a hotel in Mount Road, by the officers of the C.I.D., in connection with a complaint of cheating preferred by the Jaghirdar of Arni.

The International Bankers' Alliance', London, which is represented by an agency here, proclaimed its ability to advance any sum of money over a lakh and a half on immovable property in India. The terms were that a deposit of Rs. 6000 should be paid into the bank to enable their representative to come down from London to inspect and value the property here. The agency here canvassed orders, and the first party to pay down into the bank Rs. 6,000 was the Jaghirdar of Arni. Mr Castleburg was sent down. He is said to have inspected the property, and is alleged to have drawn more sums from the Jaghirdar on the promise of a larger loan. Some other proposals also seem to have been entertained, for which less sums were paid to the Alliance, whose representative was already in India. There was an inordinate delay, however in payments. On various pretexts the parties were kept in expectation until at last some suspicion was aroused in them as to the genuineness of the Alliance. Later an order was received by the representative instructing him to proceed to England. This, however, he did not do. He went to Calcutta, and there, too, some of his proposals seem to have been entertained on similar terms. Meanwhile, on information given by certain parties the C. I. D. were actively working up the case. Some time ago in London Police was cabled to, to investigate the case. The result was the arrest of Castleburg. He was produced before Mr. F. D. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is stated that the Agency representing the Alliance is free from any blame in this matter, and they are said to have acted "bona fide" in ignorance of the true nature of the Alliance.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

BARISAL, July 18.

At to-day's hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case, in view of the complaint raised by the defence that the witnesses sitting near the door could see the accused coming to the court room, the accused were kept in another room where there was no possibility of their being seen by the witnesses.

Nine more witnesses were examined, and further evidence as to the shooting of the informer Ratilal and the arrest of the accused who, it was alleged, shot him, was heard.

3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1913-14.

ALLOTMENT.

The following is the result of the three crores Loan advertised in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of 4th July 1913 :—

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of Tenders	9,91,05,300
Minimum rate of accepted Tenders	96-8 "
Tenders at that rate received per cent	99 9
Total amount of accepted Tenders	3,00,00,000
Total amount to be received by Government ..	2,89,62,500
Average rate at which Loan is issued	96-8 8

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

a while, and thereat repeated his white-mailing, or black-mailing threat, as I now see its colour, and denounced his fanatical and, in my regard, most miserable and contemptible traducers with such unctious self-righteousness and truculent maliciousness. This was a terrible error, if only in tactics, to say nothing of the un-Christian spirit, nay, the downright *mesquinerie*. But I cannot help being far more concerned with the cold-blooded wickedness of Mr. Lloyd George's enemies, than his own mis-doings, all being done, be it observed, in hot blood, and on the spur of the most fiendish provocations. He has not done anything that was wrong, as between man and man, and the Committee of the House of Commons have affirmed this. Then between the Committee's report, the Report of the overwhelming majority, the leading Conservative papers told him that now he had only to say he was sorry, and all would pass into oblivion. The very morning after they had said this and the very night after Mr. Lloyd-George had apologised, these very papers denounced his apolgy and Sir Rufus Isaacs as "*Lame Excuses*" It was simple 'blackguardly'. Sir Rufus Isaacs has taken it like a gentleman, and, although he has managed his 'defence' throughout weakly, he has from the beginning acted like the kindhearted and frank gentleman he is ; not so Mr Lloyd George. But there is a difference in his mesquinerie and that of his wretched persecutors. He is a man of great ability, a truly kindhearted man, who will learn from experience and will mellow, as the years pass, into a statesman who has learned that no class of men can benefit by being set class against class, and that every incontinent word ever spoken by him as inspired, by social envy, jealously and hatred has really hurt no class so much as the one he of aforetime so injuriously aspersed. Whether he will ever be a good Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be doubted, he has not had the training for the position, and has not the knowledge for it, and he has not the temper. He ought to have been Secretary of War, or first Lord of the Admiralty. But his opponents in this Marconi business are men who will never learn to improve. They are all fanatics hard baked in the mould wherein they were 'cast'. Between one and the other of them they have ousted Mr. Arthur Balfour out of the Leadership of the Conservative party ; they would not follow him even in the Commons' vote on the Absolution Plenary resolution on the Marconi Report ; he—whether for ability, or character—the very greatest of contemporary Englishmen The plain fact is that the Conservative party is now as completely a democratic party as the Liberal. The great majority of Conservative Members in the House of Commons are just as glad as any on the Liberal side of £400 a year; and these men are naturally nearly all for the party,—before the State. Whichever party wins at a general Election, it will be equally the wish of both parties—i. e. of the majority of the rank and file of both parties, to keep it in power to the very end of the seven years term of Parliament—for very few of the rank and file of either party are likely to secure two septenals at £400 a year each. The decay in the *personnel* of the "party organisation" has, within my own observation become most marked. When the "agents" and their "aids" are out canvassing for general election, I always pose as a Radical before the Tory canvassers, and as a Tory before the Radical—for neither knows anything about my connection with Primrose Day,—and I very soon make both of them look foolish, when India and the Empire come to be considered ! They know nothing, care nothing for India, and the Empire; and I may add nothing of the real character of Tariff Reform and Free Trade. Their talk will always be of such rubbish as licking Insurance Stamps and the Marconi or some similar scandal !

Returning to the latter—in summary I consider that the only persons directly and responsibly interested in adjudicating on it, who have come out of it thoroughly well, i. e. as English gentlemen, are Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Winston Churchill ; and Mr. Winston Churchill treated the whole groundless and disreputable slander and libel, exactly as I would have desired to do—"Deo adjuvante" —myself.

Talking about public corruption, do not think me frivolous, if I add, that the teaching of the history of great nations seems to indicate that its existence is the symptom of a nation's serious interest in its welfare, and greatness, and credit. It has always been most marked in nations rapidly growing in political influence and power, and material prosperity and when you find nations becoming careless of their international obligations, and absorbed in pleasures, and self-indulgences of all kinds, political corruption apparently disappears from among their midst. Juvenal writes, in his "Tenth Satire";—"Since we ceased to sell votes we have cast away all thought of the commonwealth, and we, a sovereign people, who once bestowed military commands, and raised legions, and appointed pro-consuls -now we care only for feastings and the circus".—

"Ex quo suffragia nulli
Vendimus, effudit curas . . . . .
atque duas-tantum res anxius optat
Panem et circenses."

THE HARCOURT DINNER.

I have mentioned the dinner given by the Political Committee of the Reform Club an institution of which Messrs George and Churchill are not now members, and there is a good deal of speculation as to the true inwardness of the gathering over which the Prime Minister presided as Chairman of the Committee A Radical Sunday paper whose editor is a well known M. P., says that the Premier's speech on the occasion was such as to cause members of his party favourably to think. "All that need be said about the matter is that Mr. Asquith left the impression on his hearers that he has felt the recent political anxieties much more than even intimate political associates had been led to imagine." The same paper, referring to the interest with which the George Isaacs Luncheon was being a waited said:—"The rumour, that is going round that the Chancellor will give his opponents cold steel with reference to the 'Marconi matter, has not been received with any enthusiasm among members of the party. The prevailing view is that the Chancellor will be well advised not to re open the Marconi controversy at this juncture unless he is forced to do so, and that it would be well to leave it where the house of Commons left it during the debate last week." How entirely the Chancellor disregarded this advice is shown by the extracts quoted above. Whatever difference of opinion there may be among Liberals regarding Mr. George's speech there is none I think respecting the want of taste displayed by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs and his brother Harry in attending the luncheon. I wonder whether they knew at theme that the two Ministers as well as the ex-chief whip were about to get rid of all their Marconi shares.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Unfortunately it has been patent for a long time that Lord Alverstone will not be able to return to the Bench. "Why, therefore, has he not resigned, asks the man on the street." The fact that, in view of notorious circumstances, his doing so would be at the present moment embarrassing to the Liberal Government is scarcely a sufficient reason. Lord Alverstone did not owe his appointment to the Judiciry to the Liberals, and is under no sort of obligation to consider their convenience in the slightest degree. I understand that he had at one time quite made up his mind to read in his papers as you say in India, but the Judges signed a sound notice asking him no to do so. What their motive was is pretty obvious. The latest opinion is that the Government will try to keep the post open until after the long vacation and then nominate the Attorney-General. The suggestion that Mr. Asquith, who is showing signs of meanness and no wonder considering his responsibilities may exchange the burdensome Primiership for the less onerous Lord Chief Justiceship continues to be discussed with a certain amount of credence in some quarters; but it seems rather far-fetched. That it would be a departure from precedent, at any rate recent precedent does not count for much. Precedent is not a fetish with the men now in power. The next general election, unless that political atmosphere undergoes a very great change, will not be in favour of the Liberals. Mr. Asquith is not supposed to be rich, and the pay of the Lord Chief Justiceship—£8,000 per annum—must be tempting to a man situated as he is. I shall believe that he has appointed himself Lord Chief Justice when I read this official announcement, but, if he does decide to take on the job, it will probably be mainly on account of pecuniary reasons. He may also be reluctant as a proud man might be to drawing the pension of an ex-Cabinet Minister, whose income requires supplementing if he is to maintain his social position.

LIFE'S LITTLE ANNOYANCES.

The contents of the Agony Column of a daily paper on the 2nd inst. included the following :—Would party, who took by mistake Mallaca stick with round silver top from Ladies' Army and Navy Club kindly return it at once?

One must make allowance for a certain amount of vexation in such circumstances, but, if it were my stick and I particularly wanted to recover it, I should not, I think, style the person who took it by mistake " as a "party." In the same paper on the following day appeared the subjoined advertisement :—If the gentleman, who took by mistake an ebony walking stick with tortoiseshell top from the Cabaret Club, Tuesday evening, June 17th, will return it to B., 17, Hanover-square, he will be thanked and rewarded with five pounds.

This is real sarcasm. To suppose that a "gentleman," who took somebody else's walking stick by mistake would accept five pounds for returning it, is extremely nasty. Although I have had my modest walking stick taken by mistake—still more modest one being left in its place—I have never been guilty of that horrible crime though without any felonious intent I once appropriated at a house in South Kensington the umbrella of the late Sir Curzon Wyllie, and, strange as it may seem, actually used it for several days without noticing that it was not mine. And it was only by the purest accidents that I discovered who the owner was. Of the many good umbrella stoores the best, I think, is one that Jame Payn the novelist, used to tell to his cronies at the pitforn cent, and which may have repeated before. But perhaps it will bear repetition. An irate member of the Reform indignant at the loss of his "gingham" put up a notice in the hall to the following effect :—"If the nobleman who has taken Mr. Blanb's umbrella will return it, the owner will be obliged. As it is or was the rule that no unauthorized notices should be posted the Committee called upon him for an explanation. He replied that the rule said that the club should consist of so many noble men and gentlemen, and he was perfectly certain that no gentleman would take another member's umbrella ! A highly respectable suburbanite called at The Army and Navy Stores for three umbrellas which members of his family had left for repairs. As he was entering a motorius outside the famous establishment in Victoria-street uncharitable a lady-passenger glanced at the umbrellas in a curious manner and said "ah ! I see you have had a very successful morning."

" THE OLD PUMP."

" A poor friend of mine, who had chambers in Whitehall-gardens, used to pass at least twice every day that Bronz (*sic*) Roman warrior, his neighbour, whose face was that of James the Second, writes the Londoner in the *Evening News* " There came a day when Authority coming with a cart picked up King James the Second and dumped him on the grass by Gwydyr House. My friend saw nothing of the rape of the statue ; he read nothing about it in the newspapers. But within a week or so uneasiness came upon him, 'They have taken it away," he said. 'Taken what away ?' asked a companion. 'Why said he, ' the—what's his name—the thing that used to be here—the old pump !' " The old pump is not made of bronze as the *Evening News* contributer says but of lead, and though few people know it the work of the celebrated seventeenth century sculptor GrinbigGibbons forwhose talents Charles II has such great admiration. Before its removal it had been undisturbed for upward of 200 years. It used to be said that James II was pointing to the spot where his father was executed whereas he was pointing in the opposite direction. Authority has more recently carted the " old pump " to the side of the Admiralty in the Mall, its place in Whitehall being now occupied by the very fair statue of Clive which London owes to the initiation of Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 4.

Some very beautiful wives' frocks were seen at Boulter's Lock on Ascot Sunday. Many appeared to be modified examples of the magnificent toilettes worn at Ascot itself, but others were remarkable for their extreme simplicity. A vogue which was more or less established at the commencement of the season, was quite emphatically pronounced in many of these fascinating wives' frocks. I mean the fashion of the tunic and the flounce. Those frocks which were quite less of a tunic, invariably had a flounce or flounces. One conspicuous success was a short skirt of French flowered muslin, with three superposed flounces, each flounce cut in deep scollops, and apparently button-holed over. The button hole stitch had the charming effect of accentuating the main note of colour in the delicate floral design. For the simple washing frock, this particular trimming attribute, namely scolloping may be given close consideration not only as one of the latest whims of fashion, but as calculated to bestow on the most ordinary going a particular crochet all its own.

Our sketch illustrates a very delightful river hat composed of lace and roses. These upstanding frills of lace or tulle are le dernies cri, and very soft and feminine they are. The hat in the sketch was made of corn coloured lace, tied with dull blue ribbon velvet, which, following the prevailing fashion, is brought under the chin and tied in a careless bow at the side. Under the folds of lace are tucked too deepink roses.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A rather unusual arrangement will exist this week at the Royal Opera House. Two absolutely distinct forms of entertainment will be running, the dancing and cinema performance occupying the afternoon at 6.45 as usual. Then the "Court Cards" will take over the house from 10 in the evening. But as the latter do not perform on Sunday, the usual two variety shows will be given on that particular day.

The " Court Cards," although such well-known favourites in almost every large town of the East are curiously paying a first visit to Bombay. They have an extensive and varied repertoire and their two and a half hours' entertainment, consisting of songs, serious and humorous, part songs and musical scenas will, we are sure, be thoroughly appreciated.

For the dancing festival still the same artists will appear, but by no means does that signify that the entertainment will remain the same. Mlles Dorion and Benzoni are presenting "Les Amoreux" a celebrated ballet, in which both have performed in Europe and which had a tremendous reception on the Continent. At the express desire of several influential Indian gentlemen Mlle. Roshanara is giving more Oriental dances, which have been set to Indian music. A metamorphosis has been undergone by the Jackoview brothers, who are producing a little sketch and introducing some lively dances, including the horn-pipe. This novel role for these accomplished Russian dancers will be interesting to witness.

"The Seeker" is the title of the principal film. It is a tragedy of unusual power and feeling, showing the succe sful career of a brilliant young journalist brought to ruin by the treachery of a beautiful adventuress. A counteraction will be found in "The Eleventh Hour" wherein the hero, the famous little Moritz, falls a prey to various appalling mishaps, safely emerging eventually from a leading role at a cannibal feast. Lovers of the artistic cannot fail to appreciate "The Soul of an Artist" a beautiful specimen of colour reproduction.

WITH SCOTT TO THE POLE.

" If we had returned from this Expedition," wrote Captain Scott in his last message to the British Nation, " I could a tale unfold of hardship, of endurance, of conrage, that would have stirred the heart of every Englishman." The hero of the great South Pole Expedition is dead, and the full story of the dash to the Pole is locked up in those dry bones which he left in those southermost regions ; yet there is a historian of this Expedition such as there has been on none other of its kind. There has been much evidence of late of how the cinema is entering more and more into our lives, but no evidence nearly so remarkable as this series of films showing many of the most interesting incidents in the Scott Expedition, which commencing with to-night the Excelsior are able to present exclusively to the public of Bombay. Considering the difficulties under which he laboured in climes altogether unsuited to the use of the camera, Mr. Pontig, the official photographer and cinematographic operator on the Expedition, has achieved some wonderfully good results, and the Excelsior management confidentially anticipate that this series of film will form the biggest attraction yet presented. It is not claimed that it is a complete record of the Expedition in picture form—that would have been impossible to obtain, for no one escaped from the most thrilling part of the Expedition, the final dash to the Pole—but it is claimed that by this series of films it will be possible to form a better idea of the nature of the Expedition in which Scott and his gallant comrades lost their lives than by the reading of the most vivid descriptive accounts that have appeared in the Press. This series of films created enormous interest at Home, and they should be as well received in Bombay as in any part of the British Empire for one of the Scott's right hand men—Lieut. Bowers was an R. I. M. man who was stationed at Bombay and leaves many friends behind him here. Bowers is said to be clearly distinguishable in many of the scenes that are shown.

Wong Toy Sun disappears from the Excelsior programme this week, and there appears Mr. G. E. Stillwell. There may seem a resemblance between the two men in some ways. They both mystify the audience. But they are as unlike as Jekyll and Hyde, and have totally different ways of doing their work Wong Toy Sun is as stolid and as serious as any Chinaman ever was. Mr. Stillwell is full of wit and humour and enlivens a totally different programme with quips and cranks galore.

These are two great features of a remarkable entertainment. There are two films as well, one a story of the Franco-Prussian War and the other a rollicking comic, with Pathe's Gazette as the hors de oeuvre to the "best programme that has ever" been presented at the Excelsior.

AMERICA-INDIA.

"Red and White Roses," the big dramatic film which is to be shown at the America-India picture palace to-night, is a story of life in political circles, showing the struggle between the leaders of two opposing parties, and the means which an unscrupulous person can employ in his fight for wealth and power. The story is full of pathos and intense human interest.

Apart from its other merits, the refined acting and excellent mounting of the piece is enough to ensure its success.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Locusts have appeared in Sind and have begun to do damage to crops.

Mr. Clayton, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, will on return from leave be transferred in a similar capacity to Bihar and Orissa.

At the next meeting of the Punjaq Historical Society, to be held at Simla, Dr. Dennison Ross will read an unusually interesting paper on a manuscript, recently discovered, which was written by a contemporary of Qutbuddin the first of the slave kings of Delhi.

The Government of Madras have issued a list of Indian personal names, transliterated and prepared in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Government of India, in order to ensure uniformity in the spelling and arrangement of such names in all official publications and correspondence.

For the upkeep of village roads and for the improvement of rural sanitation in Assam, the Chief Commissioner now proposes to augment the allotments previously decided on by an additional grant of Rs. 200 to each Division. A sum of Rs.6,000 in all will, therefore, be placed at the disposal of each Commissioner for allotment through the Local Boards of his division to village committees for the combined objects of rural snitation and the improvement of village-roads.

The following Press *communique* is issued in the Finance Department :—

The following is the result of the allotment of the 3 crores loan, advertised in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of July 4, 1913 :—Aggregate amount of tenders—Rs. 9,91,05,300; minimum rate of accepted tenders—Rs. 96-8-0. Tenders at that rate have received per cent Rs. 999. Total amount of accepted tenders—Rs. 3,00,00,000. Total amount to be received by the Government—Rs. 2,89,62,500. Average rate at which loan is issued—Rs. 96-8-8."

From the Ooty Hunt report for the season of 1912, it appears that Captain G. Meyrick, 7th Hussars, acted as Master for that season, and has agreed to perform the same service in the current season. The pack consisted of 42 1-2 couples of hounds of which eight were from the V. W. H. Hunt Cricklade, and seven others were countrybred puppies. The hunt at present has 26 couples of countrybred hounds in the kennells and 19 1-2 couples are out walking, and it is hoped that, after a few years, the whole pack will consist of country-breds, with a few imported stud hounds. It is said that Lord Pentland has accepted the position of President of the Hunt, and has promised it his support.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SITAPORE MURDER TRIAL.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 1; Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary for India if he would say when the statement of facts in the Sitapore (Oudh) case sent by Sir Henry Cotton to the Secretary of State on Jan. 24 war forwarded by him to the Government of India; whether a request was then made for a full report upon the case; whether the memorandum sent by the Secretary of State to Sir Henry Cotton on June 9 contained the substance of the only report that had yet been made by the Government of India on this case when that memorandum or report reached the India Office whether a despatched asking for further information had now been sent in accordance with the promise given and when a further report might be expected.

Mr. Montagu: The statement was sent by the Secretary of State to the Government of India on Jan. 29, with the request that a report on the facts should be furnished. The report was received on April 5, and its substance was communicated to Sir Henry Cotton. No other report has been received. The record of the trial and information as to the delay in preferring an appeal from the acquittal have been telegraphed for and a despatch dealing with other aspects of the case will be sent this week.

Mr. Morrell asked whether any explanation of the facts was asked for in the first instance when Sir Henry Cotton's memorandum was forwarded.

Mr. Montagu : I think the allegation of fact forwarded to the Secretary of State by Sir Henry Cotton were forwarded to the Government of India for confirmation.

Mr. Swift Wac Neill : Why was the memorandum which Lord Crewe received on April 5 not sent to Sir Henry Cotton till June 9, two months, when Sir Henry Cotton applied himself ?

Mr. Montagu : I am afraid there was delay in forwarding the information received from India to Sir Henry Cotton owing to an oversight ; but as soon as he wrote to Lord Crewe reminding him that he had received no reply it was sent.

Mr. Morrell : Has a despatch asking for information been sent to India ?

Mr. Montagu : A telegram has been sent asking for information and a despatch suggesting certain modifications of the rules.

REDUCTION OF PENSIONS.

Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the case of an unmarried daughter of a deceased officer, in receipt of a pension of £40. a year from the Madras Military Fund, who went out to India, this pension under the orders of the comptroller of military accounts was after two years reduced to Rs 350 or £ 23. 6s. 8d. a year, 'on the grounds that, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, pensioners going out to India were allowed a sterling rate of pension for a period of two years only, and whether the Secretary of State will consider the question of altering this rule and of giving widows and daughters of officers of the Indian Army who may happen to go out and reside in India the benefit of their full pension.

Mr. Montagu: The facts stated in the first part of the question are substantially correct. Under the rules of the fund framed by the subscribers themselves, pensions drawn in in India are payable on the rupee basis. It is solely through a concession of the Secretary of State in Council that pensioners visiting India are allowed for two years the benefit of the high sterling rate of exchange of about 2s. 3-1-2d. per rupee allowed by the fund rules to pensioners residing out of India. The concession has been made at the cost of the Indian taxpayer, and the Secretary of State does not propose to extend its scope.

POLICE TORTURE IN INDIA.

Mr. Morrel asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet received the promised report by the Government of India as to the desirability of amending the Criminal Law relating to confessions of guilt so as to prevent the practice of torture by the police and if so whether he will now lay it upon the table of the House.

Mr. Montagu: No, sir.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

Mr. Leach asked the Under Secretary of State for India. If he will state how many bales of cotton were produced in India in the years 1908 and 1912 respectively.

Mr. Montagu. The estimated yield of the Indian cotton crop in 1908-1909 was 3,692,000 bales, and in 1912-1913 4,397,000 bales.

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BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, July 1.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army Department :—

Indian Army.

Major to be Lieut.-Col.—P. H. Cunningham, Commandant, 101st Grenadiers April 12.

Capts. to be Majors—R. Garratt, Supernumerary List May 15 ; H. A. Douglas, Supply and Transport Corps May 29.

Lieut. to be Capt.—J. S. Marshall, 35th Sikps May 14.

Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts.—J. V. C. Anderson, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides 'Lumsdon's' 'Aug. 4, 1909' E. G. Collings, 35th Sikhs Sept. 12, 1909 ; M. G. P. Villoughby, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers Hodson's Horse Jan. 9, 1910 ; E. J. D. McElwaine, 7th Punjabis R, A. FitzGibbon, 128th Pioneers April 17, 1913.

Indian Army Departments.

To be Assistant Commissary with the Honorary Rank of Lieut.—Conductor W. Reuben May 24.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service :—

Indian Army.

Col. E. B. Burton, C. B. May 31, Lieut.-Col. R. P. Colomb June 23 Major R. G. Bagley May 9.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Col. H. St. C. Carruthers, Lieut.-Col. H. R. Woolbert, Lieut. Col. J. R. Jameson June 30.

June 30.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the "London Gazette" of June 13, the appointment of Surg. A A J McNabb, M B to the Emergency List has been cancelled.

War Office, July 1.

Royal Irish Regiment.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, Colonel, 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars, Chief of the Imperial General Staff First Military Member, Army Council to be Colonel-in Chief, vice Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, deceased (March 26.)

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. G Williams to be Director-General of Military Works in India, and to be granted the temporary rank of Major-Gen. while so employed, vice honorary Major-Gen. J E Dickie, C B April 26.

Col. C W Thompson, C B D S O from an assistant Adj.-Gen. at the War Office, to be a temporary Brig.-Gen. to command a district, vice Major-Gen. H P Hickman June 21.

Col. A A J Johnstone, Indian Army, to be a Col. on the Staff in India, and to be granted the temporary rank of Brig.-Gen. while so employed, vice Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen.) D G L Shaw, Indian Army. Commanding Kurrachee Brigade April 12

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Capt. B C Gardiner, R M L I to be an instructor (May 1).

Inspection Staff—Lieut.-Col J R Stansfeld, R A to Chief Inspector, vice Lieut-Col J H Mansell, and to be seconded (June 23).

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Lieut J J Astor is seconded for service on the Staff (March 29).

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Sec Lieut W McC Cliff to be Lieut (April 17).

13th Hussars—Lieut Col A H M Taylor, on completion of his period of service in command is placed on the Half-pay List (July 1) Major A Symons to be Lieut-Col vice A H M Taylor, D S O July 1)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—The following Lieuts. to the Capts :—E C Anstey, and to remain seconded O M Lanyon (May 10) Supernumerary Lieut R H Elliott is restored to the establishment (May 25).

R G A.—Lieut. T A Whyte to be Capt under the provisions of Article 27A, Royal Warrent for Pay and Promotion, 1909 May 26.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Supernumeary Lieut G N Vivian is restored to the establishment June 5.

Coldstream Guards—Capt H D Bentinck is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army June 15.

Irish Guards—The following Sec Lieuts C A S Walker Feb 19; T Musgrave June 2.

Northumberland Fusiliers—Capt R T K Auld to be Adj, vice Lieut G R F Leverson June 27.

R Warwickshire Regt—Capt E G Sydenham to be Adj, vice Lieut F B Follett July 2

Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut G K Butt, to be Capt June 11.

Prince of Wales's Own W Yorkshire Regt—Lieut J C Haverfield resigns his commission July 2.

Lance Fusiliers—Capt T J Marrable is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health July 2.

R Scots Fusiliers—Capt W L Campbell resigns his commission July 2.

R Inniskilling Fusiliers—Major E B Blennerhasset is placed on retired pay June 29 Capt G W Kenny to be Major June 29.

Oxfordshire and Bucks L I—Lieut C S Scott retires on retired pay July 2.

Northamptonshire Regt—Capt H H S Knox to be Major June 15.

King's R R C—Sec Lieut J E M Mellor resigns his commission July 2.

Highland L I—Lieut H H Lean to be seconded for employment with the Army Signal Service May 11.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Sec Lieut E S B Williams to be Lieut April 17.

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—The following Capts to be Majors A W Sampey H Rogers M B June 27 A W A Irwin July 1. The following Lieuts are restored to the establishment R B Price M B W V Corbett July 1. Capt W W Boyce is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health June 29 Qrmr. and Honorary Capt J McClay retires on retired pay July 2.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt A C Anderson is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army May 2.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The following ladies to be Staff Nurses:—Miss Edith Eileen O'Connell Sept. 26, 1912; Miss Winifred Bertha Allen Nov. 1, 1912; Miss Claribel Slaney Nov. 8, 1912; Miss Phyllis Ada Pearse Nov. 18, 1912.

Miss Carry Webster, Staff Nurse, is placed on retired pay July 1.

Army Pay Department.

Major S D Worgan, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieut-Col. July 1.

Memoranda

Col C N Watts to be placed on the Half-pay List on completion of his period of service as a General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, in India May 19.

The following Colonels to retire on retired pay H O D Hickman, A L Molesworth, Half-pay List July 2.

Capt F Berkeley, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay July 2.

Lieut-Col A H M Taylor, D S O, to be Col. Jan 2.

Major L C Jones, M V O, 5th Cav. Indian Army, to be Brevet Lieut-Co. July 2.

The following Lieuts are granted the local rank of Capt while employed with the King's African Rifles:—H G Collins, R H and R F A; O L Baxter, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, G J Giffard, Queen's R W Surrey Regt May 24.

The following Native Officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of Capt on retirement—Risaldar Major Mirza Umrao Beg, M V O, Sardar Bahadur, late 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers March 31 1911 Subadar Major Davasahayam, Sardar Bahadur, late 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners April 9, 1913.

Admiralty, 1st July.

Lieutenant James Christian Collie, Royal Naval Reserve, has been appointed a Lieutenant on the Supplementary List of His Majesty's Fleet under the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 7th March 1913. Dated 1st April.

Chief Gunner James Mulligan has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 20th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 13th May, 1875—

Chaplain the Reverend Bertram Henry Meeres, B.A., has been placed on the Retired List on his appointment to the Greenwich Hospital Living of Greystead, Northumberland. Dated 14th June.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903.—The Reverend George Graham McElroy, M.A., has this day been allowed to withdraw from the Royal Navy with a gratuity.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 5th February, 1872.—Chaplain the Reverend Edward Henry Good, M.A., has this day been placed on the Resited List at his own request.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Paymaster and Honorary Colonel Walter James Gaitskell is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order in Council of the 29th November, 1881. Dated 29th June.

Captain and Brevet Major John Brough M.V.O., to be Major on the Seconded List, vice Lumsden, seconded.

Captain Archibald Primrose Liston Paulis to be Major, vice Brough, seconded.

Captain Henry Knighton Stephens, supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Liston Foulis, promoted Dated 29th June.

Captain John Edward Vander Kisto is placed on the Retired List at his own request, with a gratuity, under the provisions of Orders in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Captain Walter Legh Huntingford, supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Van der Kiste, retired. Dated 1st July.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Cyrus Hunter Regnart is placed on the Retired List at his own request with a gratuity, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November. 1881.

Captain Bernard George Weller, supernumerary, is absorbed in the establishment, vice Regnart, retired.

Dated 1st July,

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired Officers are appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by them whilst on the Active List :—

Captain Cyrus Hunter Regnart, Royal Marine Light Infantary.

Captain John Edward Van der Kiste, Marine Artillery.

Dated 1st July.

Royal Naval Reserve

The undermentioned Probationary Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant—Harold Ernest Fillingham Dated 1st July 1910 Vernon John Heny Bosded, Dated 1st July, 1913. Stanley Floyd Wood Lvidlaw Dated 1s July, Victa, Leslie Kenneth Making Dated 12th March The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants;—William Gordon Bennett. Dated 22nd November, 1912. Robert Charlelee Hill. Dated 1st January, Edward Montagu Legge. Dated 1st 26th February, George Davey. Dated 1st May Henay Nevill Chamberlain. Dated 21st May, Horace Owen Norman. Dated 26th May

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Robert Duncan has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 18th March 1912.

Admiralty 2nd July.

Chief Artificer Engineer Chistopher Isaac Books has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 7th June.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Benard Calwoodley Gardiner is seconded whilst holding the appoint of Instructor at the School of Military Engineering. Dated 1st May.

Captain Vere Duncombe Loxley supernumerary is absorbed in the Establishment vice Gardiner seconded. Dated 1st May.

War Office, 4th July.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

20th Hussars, Second Lieutenant Daniel S. Peploe to be Lieutenant. Dated, 4th June.

Royal Regiment of Artillary.

Captain (District Officer) Lawrence Hegarty is placed on retired pay. Dated 4th July.

Lieutenant (District Officer) Daniel P. Mills to be Captain (District Officer). Dated 4th July.

Royal Horse, and Royal Field Artillery.

Major George G Carey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete establishment. Dated 1st July.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel Henry R Cook is restored to the establishment, vice J R Stansfeld seconded. Dated 23 June.

Major Thomas E Marshall to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice A J Mulling, seconded. Dated 31st May.

Lieutenant Arthur W Dobbin is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 18th June.

Royal Flying Corps.

Military Wing, Lieutenant Esme F Chinnery, Coldstream Guards to be a Flying Officer, and to be seconded. Dated 30 April.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry R Cook Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Reserve. Dated 23rd June.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant Redvers L C Bewicke-Copley to be Lieutenant Dated 30th April.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Lieutenant William B Fuller to be Captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 and to remains seconded Dated 8th March.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Lieutenant Clifton D R G Alban to be Adjutant, vice Captain G M P Hawthorn. Dated 4th July.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Alfred H Arnold to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th May.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Horace R Payzant is restored to the establishment. Dated 2nd July.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, 2nd Lieutenant Norman W A Hendreson to be Lieutenant. Dated 12th June.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, the undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 15th June.

Theodore Cream, and to remain seconded Charles E Robetts, and to remain seconded. Barrington B Dickson.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Thomas F. Cope retires on retired pay. Dated 5th July.

Serjeant-Major Robert Henry Green to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 5th July.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Robert O Sheppard, Royal Artillery, Orduance Officer 4th Class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the rank of Captain under Articles 287, 372 and 373 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 25th June.

Memorandum.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis R. Maunsell C M G, half-pay list, is placed on retired pay. Dated 4th July.

THE DYSENTERY EPIDEMIC.

How to Avoid it, and How to Fortify the System if Attacked.

The gravity of dysentery, which is often so rapidly fatal, cannot be exaggerated. Hence this article, which is published in the best interests of the community.

While at the first onset of diarrhœa everyone should consult his doctor, that the disease may be nipped in the bud, he should remember that the same treatment which will build up his strength to overcome the disease will also prevent him getting it.

Dysentery is eminently a question of nutrition. Hence, a food which is easily assimilated and entirely absorbed from the stomach is the first requisite. Of such foods, none can compare with Sanatogen, of which *The British Medical Journal* states : "Sanatogen is the best of artificial foods, easily retained and easily assimilated."

Some sixteen thousand doctors have endorsed Sanatogen as the greatest revitalising and reinvigorating preparation for fortifying the system against infection.

If, however, dysentery has been contracted, the statement of Mr. Arthur R. Thorburn (The Mission House, Singapore) shows the best chance of speedy recovery. Mr. Thorburn writes: "My wife has for the last sixteen weeks been suffering acutely from dysentery, caught on one of our local steamers coming down the Malay Peninsular. From the very first she has taken Sanatogen, with this happy result, that, instead of being, as many are, after these many weeks of unceasing dysentery, a helpless invalid, she is bright and cheerful, and her strength has been largely maintained. She has had no other food for some time—simply Sanatogen."

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars. All who take it eventually enjoy better health than they have probably ever done before.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

After the Chamber matter is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

641-11—Chothia, H F Manekshans, N B. Panthaky and others, Raghavaya ; Edgelow.

766-12—Vachha and Co,—R D Sethna vs Motibai alias Gokibai,—Madhavji.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

45-12—Wadia G and Co. Ambalal Pragjiwandas vs Gulam Husein Keekabhoy and others.

355-11—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazu. Shroff D and D.

27-13—Mulji K and Th. Lady Janbai widow vs Mahomed Husein Taria Topan Captain and V.

1190-12—Jiralal and Co. Hari Bhau Lapru vs Motabhai Dinshah Damkhanawalla. Pestonji R K and Co

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G. The Laxmi das Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bicknell M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros vs Popatlal Narandas Janwalla and another Jamshedji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamshedji R and D.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saleh Haji Pochoddin Dharu vs Vazir Begam widow and others. Crawford B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Corporation Ltd vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhabia Saheb Gaekwar. Subnis and G.

1072-11—Mulla and M Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Jehangir Hormasji Bamboot. Shamrao M and H.

ARRIVALS.

PER S.S. "SALSETTE" JULY 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrived in Bombay yesterday, brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Attwood, Mr F E
Avis, Mr & B
Ali, Mr S A
Duff, Mr A
Houghton, Miss A
Haines, Miss L
Houghton, Capt E J H
Kange, Lt-Col J K

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Ali, Mr J O M
Boardman, Mr J H
Bose, Mr V
Burrowes, Capt B W
Butler, Capt B O B
Broker, Mr C
Bashraddin, Mr S
Bird, Mr P A
Booty, Mr P A
Brown, Mr C J
Cameron, Mr M B
Colly, Mr C S and Mrs
Desmukh, Mr B
Dalgado, Mr E
Eassie, Major F
Fraser, Capt N
Godihuk, Mr M A
Gryll, Mr W
Harrington, Mr B C
Houston, Major A M
Imani, Master, M
Jennings, Mr J G
Kitson, Capt G
Kukday, Mr G V
Kellas, Mr A M
Laird, Mr R B
McMahon, Mr P S
Macdona, Capt B V
Parson, Mr A
Rainford, Mr E A
Reid, Mr J L
Robinson, Miss J
Steen, Mr W R and Mrs
Saunders, Mr H T
Siddiqui, Mr B A
Shoshaw, Maj J G J
Tate, Capt J F F
Thomas, Mr O R
Wright, Mr H L
Waters, Mr W H
Walker, Mr E J P T

BRINDISI TO OMBAY

Bennett, Capt J H
Preifswerk, Prof
Wood, Mr W J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Faickny, Mr A

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Rs. 100

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Goldsmith, Near Mosque, COCONADA.

You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still

THIRTEEN MORE

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They are concealed in thirteen of the tins of

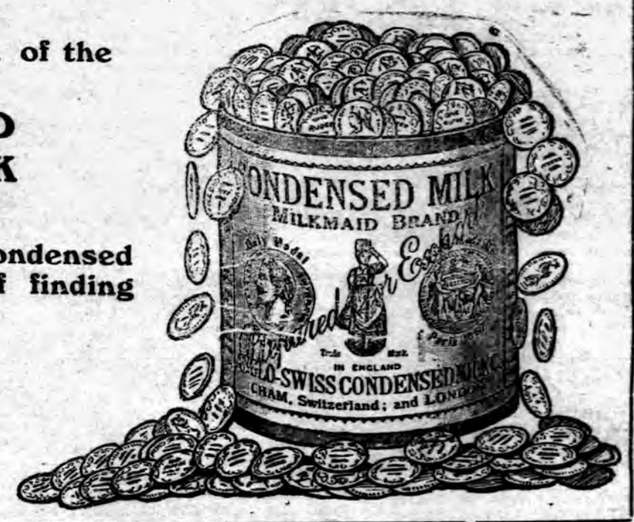
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

that are on sale this month.

If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding Rs. 100.

The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.

Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.



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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Prince of Wales left London for Germany on July 1. His Royal Highness drove from Buckingham Palace to Charing Cross, attended by Major the Hon. William Cadogan and Professor Fiedler, professor of German at Oxford University, and was received at the station by Mr. Dent, the general manager of the railway; Mr. Cox, superintendent of the line; Mr. Avis, Continental manager; and Mr. Fehr, the King's courier. A compartment had been reserved for the Prince and his party in the boat express from London to Dover. Learning that a number of French officers who had been competing at Olympia were travelling home by the same train, the Prince sent for some of them, and conversed for some time in French with the three chief officers, expressing the hope that they had had a pleasant time in London, and congratulating them on the fine performances of the representatives of France at the Horse Show. The boat train left at 9 P. M.

The House of Commons on June 27 appointed a select committee to consider questions of procedure. The Mental Deficiency (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. In moving the second reading of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Bill, Mr. J. A. Pease announced that the grant to local education authorities in respect to defective children was to be increased from £45,000 to £2,00,000 a year. The debate was adjourned.

Lord Newton moved the second reading in the House of Lords on June 30 of a Bill to provide for the registration of moneylenders and to prohibit the use by them of fictitious names and the sending out of circulars. The Lord Chancellor said the Government looked on the Bill with favour. The Marquess of Lansdowne tendered his support, though he took some exception to the circulars clause. The Bill was read a second time. Second readings were also given to the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, Amendment Bill, and the Extension of Polling Hours Bill.

In the Commons the Welsh Disestablishment financial resolution was discussed and passed by a majority of 110. The Ministerial scheme for taking the committee stage of the Home Rule Bill without further discussion miscarried. Mr. J. Hope succeeded in securing a debate on an instruction to divide the Bill into two. This was eventually defeated by a majority of 128. The Bill then passed formally through committee, no amendments being allowed. The Consolidated Fund Bill passed through committee.

The Merchant Shipping (Certificates) Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on July 1. Other Bills were advanced.

In the Commons Mr. Hume-Williams moved an instruction to the committee on the Welsh Disestablishment Bill in favour of dividing it into two. The motion having been defeated by a majority of 107, the Bill was forced through committee without discussion or amendment. The financial resolution in reference to the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill was carried, after an unsuccessful attempt had been made by Liberals and Labour members to cut down the salaries to be paid to the two new Law Lords from £6,000. to £5,000. A number of amendments were discussed in committee on the Plural Voting Bill, and progress was reported. Various questions were afterwards raised on the motion for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill.

Viscount Wolmer introduced into the Commons a Bill making it a corrupt practice for anyone during an election deliberately to make a false statement with intent to affect the result of the election. Sir M Levy spoke against the Bill, but did not press his opposition to a division. The Committee stage of the Plural Voting Bill was resumed, the "kangaroo closure" being adopted. An amendment proposed by Sir W. Bull to prevent the duplication of penalties in cases of personation was agreed to. In the course of a discussion on the Cadeby Mine disaster the Home Secretary promised to introduce certain changes into the Coal Mines Act.

It will be some time before the circumstances of the Leicester by-election are forgotten. Controversy still rages over the authenticity of an alleged "bogus manifesto" to the local Labour Party, which admittedly helped to secure the seat to the Liberals, and the state of local feeling on the matter is reflected in interviews which the "Morning Post's" Leicester correspondent had with two representative Liberals of the borough. They spoke in terms of regret of the humiliation which the incident had inflicted on the town and the reflection which it cast on the party. There is generally a feeling of anger and resentment in the town.

A Demonstration of the dioceses of St. Davids and Llandaff against Welsh Church Bill was held on June 28 in Victoria Park, Swansea. The gathering numbered about 50,000 persons. Lord Selborne admitted that the Welsh were a nation, and so were the English a nation but there was a third nation—the nation of the Welsh and the English. The question, however was being settled by the Irish and the Scotch. The motive of the Irish was that they wanted Home Rule, and they were quite prepared to let them pay the price. The action of the Scottish Liberal members was an absolute breach of the articles of the Treaty of Union between Scotland, England and Wales. It was for better that the endowments should be used for the souls of the minority than used for the bodies of the majority of the Welsh people. Under the Parliament Act they might see the Bill pass temporarily into law, but they would never sit down and submit to it until the question had been put fairly and squarely to the electors of Wales and of England.

A demonstration of the East Cheshire district and the Manchester and District Division of the Tariff Reform League was held at Bramall Hall, Chester, on June 28. Col. Harry Sowler presided. The speakers included Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., Mr. Hamilton, M. P., and Mr. F. E. Freemantle, prospective Unionist candidate for Stockport. Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., who was the principal speaker, said that one of the most striking lessons of our time was to see Sir Edward Carson, a great member of the Tory Party, sacrificing health, profession, and fortune for the preservation of a national ideal, and making an appeal to all honest citizens of the State not to permit the rights of Loyalist Ulster to be destroyed. (Cheers.) On the other hand, there was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a leader and prophet of the spuriously called "People's Party," not satisfied with his £5,000 a year and his opportunity for doing good to the people on the lower levels—whose friend he always protested he was—jobbing on the Stock Exchange and making a profit out of somebody else's loss. (Hear hear) The contrast between the actions of the two men was vivid and searching and if it did not illuminate the political landscape for the much-tried electorate of the United Kingdom then political decadence had spread far and deep in this country. Sir Edward Carson pleaded that the people of North-East Ulster should not be driven from home—from within the Parliament of the United Kingdom, where united populations would give them justice and security within the Constitution—while Mr. Lloyd George was tremendously busy trying to find some policy and some cry that would divert public attention from a shattered policy of class hatred and an exploded reputation as the foe of the rich and the friend of the poor.

In continuation of the campaign in Great Britain in favour of Home Rule, Mr. Birrell and Mr. Dillon addressed a large meeting in the Colston Hall, Bristol, on June 27. Mr. Dillon said that a remarkable utterance was made by Mr Bonar Law when winding up the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill three weeks ago. Mr Law said that if the Irish could agree and come to them with an agreed measure to which all sections of Irishmen would agree, they would welcome it with enthusiasm and pass it without difficulty. In that one sentence Mr. Law gave away the whole case of British statesmen in the past, for we were always told that this was not a question for Ireland, but for the empire. "I thought," said Mr. Dillon, "that I saw there the opening of a door, in case by any accident his party came into power before Home Rule was passed, by which he would be able to say, 'Why I declared that the Tory Party were ready to pass Home Rule." Mr. Dillon eulogised the administration of Mr. Birrell as Chief Secretary, which he said, had been more successful than that of any Chief Secretary since the Union. The Nationalists had beaten the Irish Unionists on the floor of the House of Commons and driven them out in a constitutional battle. They flew to the country, was that and their only argument was that Ulster would fight. (A voice: "And she will) Well she won't, exclaimed Mr. Dillon because we shall not interfere with her or give her any excuse for fighting. Mr. Birrell who was several times interrupted in his speech by male suffragists said Ulster had been challenged again and again to say what they wanted and the only reply was that they wanted civil war. Laughter. They did not really want it (hear hear) but what they said was that they were going to frighten the British elector about the war which could not even begin unless they began it. (Laughter.) They were always crying, "Leave us alone." Well, Ulster would in those circumstances want something. They would want a few policemen (laughter) they would want education—nobody wanted it more; Belfast wanted schools—no city in the empire was worse supplied; they would want, he supposed, some workhouses and lunatic asylums (laughter), and all the machinery of government. Britons did not even know the opinion of the business men of Ulster; all that they heard represented the political spirit. It was a political move to destroy the Liberal Government and the Home Rule Bill, and to allow the ascendancy party once more to reassert itself as best it would.

It is understood that the Government will acquiesce in the repudiation by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of the agreement which they negotiated last year, or will at any rate waive the question, and will proceed to negotiate for a fresh contract with that company.

In connection with the Exchequer, grants to the Universities and University Colleges in England a scheme has been devised by the advisory committee to the Board of Education for the superannuation of professors and other members of the teaching staffs of the newer universities.

A specially convened meeting of the executive committee of the Tariff Reform League was held in the House of Commons on June 30, Lord Duncannon, M. P., presiding. The chairman, in moving a resolution expressing the League's profound regret at the heavy loss sustained by the death of the president, the Duke of Sutherland, their grateful recognition of his services, and their admiration of his personality, high character, and strong sense of duty, spoke of the keen and personal interest taken by his late lordship in the welfare of the organisation. He helped them, said the chairman, because he firmly believed in their cause and was a convinced imperialist, imperialism being to him not the dream of an idealist, but the aim of practically statesmanship. As their president he won their admiration, as a man he held their affection. Mr. Bonar Law seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Austen Chamberlain and passed unanimously.

Lord Windsor (prospective Unionist candidate for East Wolverhampton and Mr. Neville Chamberlain on June 28 entertained at luncheon in Birmingham the officers and members of the Midland Association of Conservative and Unionist agents. Replying to the toast of "Our Hosts" Mr. Neville Chamberlain said they met at an auspicious moment for the Unionist Party. Although there had not been many opportunities of showing what they could do in the Midlands since the last General Election, he thought they could look back with a certain amount of complacency upon the various by elections that had taken place. In some ways the Leicester election was the most significant of all, because it had revealed a rift in the Coalitionist lute which was very likely to extend and which might ultimately prove the ruin of the whole concern.

At a conference of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists held at Margam, Glamorgan, on July 2, a resolution was unanimously adopted in which sympathy was expressed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in what were described as the "cruel onslaughts" made upon him lately. The resolution also congratulated him heartily upon the victory he had secured over his opponents before the Marconi Committee. The conference also resolved to approve and support a scheme to present the Chancellor with some national "token of appreciation of his personal worth and of the great services he had rendered to the country"

Lord Curzon has become honorary president, Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., chairman, and Lieut.-Col. H. W. L. Hime, honorary secretary of an influential committee which has been formed to arrange for the commemoration in 1914 of the seventh centenary of Roger Bacon's birth. It is proposed to erect statue (by Mr. Hope Pinker) in his honour in the Natural History Museum at Oxford and to raise a fund for the publication of his work.

At the annual meeting of the British Academy on July 1 Mr. James Bryce was elected president for the ensuing year. The new Fellows elected were the Rev. E. A. Abbott, Professor Samuel Alexander, Professor A. S. Hunt, Mr. George Macdonald, Sir John Macdonell, and Sir Hercules Read. In the evening Professor Alois Brandl delivered the third annual Shakespeare lecture, entitled "Shakespeare and Germany."

Serious disorder occurred on June 30 in the Midlands strike area, and there were several sharp encounters between the strikers and the police.

Work in the agricultural strike area between Ormskirk and Liverpool is greatly in arrears, and hundreds of acres of hay which under normal conditions, would have been harvested during the past few fair days, are still uncut.

Sir George Askwith was in conference for several hours on July 2 with the parties to the dispute in Birmingham. He met the employers at the Grand Hotel and the men at the Council House, and made repeated journeys from one place to the other. Shortly after seven o'clock the employers adjourned, and Sir George had a further conference with the men's representatives. At the close it was stated that no communication could de made to the Press. The most disastrous fire that has occurred in Stirlingshire for many years took place at Balfron on June 30, when Ballikinrain Castle was burned to the ground. The fire was first observed about three o'clock in morning. The Glasgow Fire Brigade was sent for, but by the time the motor-engine arrived the flames had obtained such a firm hold that the work of the fireman was almost hopeless. Hampered as they were by the absence of an adequate supply of water, the firemen worked for over six hours but by ten o'clock nothing but the bare walls were standing, even the huge tower was destroyed. Numbers of villagers and estate workers did their best to keep the fire from spreading to the large stables, and in this they were successful. The loss is estimated to be at least £70,000. The cause of the outbreak is unknown, but there is some reason to suppose that it was the work of an incendiary. Suspicion is alleged to rest upon two women cyclists who were observed to dismount at the lodge gate leading to the castle late on Sunday night, and who are said to have been carrying a paper parcel. At the castle, which was unoccupied and practically devoid of furniture, one of the windows was found open, while a broken pane of glass besmeared with soft-soap was also discovered. Another suspicious circumstance was the discovery of footprints in a room that had not been entered for some time. A caretaker lives close to the mansion, and a stableman occupies rooms over the stables adjoining the castle.

At a meeting of the Clyde Navigation Trust, held in Glasgow on July 1, Sir Thomas Mason, chairman, moved that it be remitted to the Law and Parliamentary Bills Committee to proceed with negotiations and preparations for promoting and obtaining parliamentary powers to construct new docks at Shieldhall. The docks which will add two miles of quayage to Glasgow, will have a depth of thirty feet at low water, and will cost 1,500,000. sterling. The proposal was unanimously adopted. It was reported that the revenue for the year ended June 30 amounted to £624,799, the largest on record. exceeding last year's total by £42,244.

The Civil List pensions granted during the year ended March 31 are announced. Among the recipients on the ground of services to literature are Mr. Arthur Symons Mrs. Cheltham (daughter of Leigh Hunt) Miss Mc Carthy (daughter of the late Mr. Justin Mc Carthy), and Mr. William Canton. Other recipients are Mrs. Coleridge-Taylor (widow of the composer), Mr. Ebenezer Howard, Lady (Purdon) Clarke, Professor Lobley, and Miss Clementina Black.

A deputation of the Municipality of Nice headed by the Mayor General F. Goiran presented at the Guildhall on June 27 to the Corporation of the City of London a half sized terra cotta replica of the memorial of Queen Victoria recently erected at Nice. The work at Nice was unveiled last year by M. Poincare and a bronze reproduction was presented a few days ago to the King.

New postage stamps for 2s 6d and 5s have been issued and those for 10s and £1 will follow shortly. The design of the new stamps have been prepared by Mr. Bertram Mackennal A. R. A. and they are being printed by the method of line engraving.

The seventy-fourth annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society was opened on July 1 on the Clifton and Durdham Downs, Bristol, under the presidency of Lord Northbrook. The weather was bright and pleasant and there was a good attendance including many visitors from the Colonies and foreign countries. The judging was accomplished under favourable conditions, the entries were numerous, and every pure breed of stock in the country was represented. The King was a successful exhibitor of Shorthorns Hereford and Devon cattle from Windsor and of Dexter cattle Southdown sheep, and Berkshire pigs from Sandringham. His Majesty won the championship for the best Shorthorn cow or heifer with Windsor Bell, and also took two firsts, a fourth, a fifth, and reserve for other exhibits. For Herefords his Majesty had two seconds and a fourth prize, and for Devons two firsts, a second, and a third, as well as the reserve rosettes for the championships. For Dexters the King took a first prize and the championship, in addition to two seconds and a third. In the Southdown classes his Majesty took first and the champion prize for a pen of ewes, and also took a fourth prize and a reserve, and for Berkshire pigs his exhibits won first and third prizes. The feature of a remarkably fine exhibition was the collection of Shorthorn cattle.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on July 1:—Bush fires are raging in Temiskaming, and there is a danger that the great conflagration of two years ago may be repeated. At Earlton, the junction of the Elk Lake branch with the main line of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the station and a dozen other buildings have been burned. A train caught fire while running through the burning area, but the flames were soon extinguished. Heaslip, Matheson, and Cochrane are all in danger. Details are difficult to obtain as the telegraph service is intermittent.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Fischer, Minister of the Interior who last month was requested by his constituents at Bethlehem to resign his portfolio in the Botha Ministry and refused to comply, on June 28 addressed a meeting at Bethlehem. General De Wet, who also spoke, reiterated the views expressed by him on the recent pro-Hertzog campaign, and the meeting then passed by 261 votes to 152, a resolution of no confidence in Mr. Fischer as representative of Bethlehem. Extraordinary interest was taken in the meeting, which lasted five hours.

The strike situation has assumed a serious aspect. Reuter telegraphed from Pretoria on June 30:—The Commissioner of Police has decided to summon a further 200 men of the South African Mounted Rifles from various centres to the Rand. Owing to the wideness of the area to be guarded by the police the Government has called on the troops for assistance. Five hundred Royal Scots Fusiliers have been despatched, and the remainder of the Fusiliers and Bedfords, numbering 1,500, are being held in readiness.

AUSTRALIA.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne July The Customs revenue of Australia for the financial year which has just ended amounted to £15,537,000, and increase of £826,000 as compared with the figures for the preceding year whereas the estimate was for a decrease of £200000. The Post Office revenue was £4,216,000, an increase of £299,(00, and that from the land tax £1,565,000. The principal expenditure was on invalid and old age pensions £2,28,7000 mater nity allowance £414,000, defence £2602000 Post Office £4,479,000 construction of fleet, 609(00 and public works £2,699,000.

The Australian Institute, of Tropical Medicine at Townsville, which was founded as the result of an amalgamation of the schemes of Professor Anderson Stuart, of Sydney and of the ex-Bishop of North Queensland, and now mainly supported by the Commonwealth, was opened by Sir William Macgregor on June 28. The institute is working at the possibility of peopling Nothern Australia with a working white population. The Australian Universities, in conjuntion with the institute grant a diploma in tropical medicine.

NEW ZEALAND.

The New Zealand Parliament was re-opened on June 27. The Governor's speech, says the "Times" correspondent, was colourless. There was no mention of the Government's naval policy. The speech declared that compulsory training was firmly established, and was beneficially affecting the character and physique of the youth of the Dominion.

The Governor and Lady Liverpool on June 28 paid a farewell visit to the battle cruiser "New Zealand," which sailed for the Fiji Islands and Vancouver.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, was on June 28, re-elected at Arad by a majority of 900 votes.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has approved of the name "Szent Istwan" for the fourth unit of the first Austro-Hungarian Dreadnought division now approaching completion at Fiume.

FRANCE.

A serious fire broke out on June 27, in the forest of Saint Roman, near Nice. The local fire brigade was unable to get the flames under control, and on June 28, a detachment of soldiers were ordered to assist in extinguishing the flames. While a squad was marching up a ravine a blazing tree came rolling down the hillside, setting fire to the undergrowth. The soldiers were surrounded by flames and five men, one of whom has since succumbed to his injuries, were seriously burned.

The airman Brindejone des Moulinais returned on July 2 to Villacoublay, after the most remarkable series of flights which has yet been carried out. In eight days of actual flying the airman has covered practically 5,000 kilometres (3,125 miles), and has traversed Northern Europe, visiting five capitals and seven different countries.

GERMANY.

The "Times" Berlin correspondent telegraphed on July 2:—The King and Queen of Italy passed through Germany to-day, and are arriving at Kiel at ten o'clock to-night in order on their way to Stockholm to pay a visit to the German Emperor and Empress.

The launch of the large cruiser "Derfflinger" was at last successfully accomplished" on July 1 at Hamburg.

HOLLAND.

The monument to Sir Philip Sidney, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen in 1586, was unveiled at Zutphen on July 2.

SWITZERLAND.

The Brigue correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphed on June 28:—The official opening ceremony of the Lotschberg Railway took place to-day, the first train arriving here from Berne at 11-45 A.M. It carried, besides numerous Press representatives and Swiss and Foreign railway officials, the Swiss Federal President (Herr Muller,) ex-President Louis Forrer, Federal Councillor Motta and Decoppet, the British charge d'affaires, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps besides M. Thierry, French Minister of Public Works.

UNITED STATES.

Telegraphing from Washington on June 29 the "Times" scorrespondent says:—The renewal of the Japanese Arbitration Treaty was signed yesterday. The fight over arbitration precipitated by the British treaty is thus likely to reappear in the Senate. As already recorded, the prospects of victory for the friends of arbitration are not praticularly bright, in spite of assiduous missionary work by President Wilson and Mr. Bryan.

The whaler "Diana" sailed on July 2 from Brooklyn Navy Yard with the members of the Crocker Land expedition for three years' exploration in the land discovered by Admiral Peary in 1906. The party, consisting of six members besides the crew, is under the charge of Dr. Donald Macmillan, who was a member of Admiral Peary's expedition.

TURKEY.

Sir Gerard Lowther, the retiring British Ambassador, and Lady Lowther left Constantinople on July 1, proceeding direct to Marienbad. Lady Lowther received numerous gifts of flowers, including one, from Princess Abdul Medjid and one from the mother of the young Prince Ahmed Nured-Din, the son of Abdul Hamid. The reigning Sultan presented the retiring Ambassador and Lady Lowther with several souvenirs, and the Heir-Apparent gave his portrait in oils.

The Turkish Government has communicated to the Powers the details of the new scheme of administrative reforms for Asiatic Turkey, which is based on a large measure of decentralisation. Provision is likewise made for the appointment of foreign inspectors-general and other officials.

PERSIA.

Reuter telegraphed from Teheran on June 29:—Two men who are believed to have some connection with the attack on Mr. Smart the British Consul, who was attacked and wounded near Kazerun in 1911, but who are not the principal culprits, have been brought to Shiraz. One of them has since escaped. The Cabinet has approved the proposal of Col. Hjalmarsen to engage fifteen more Swedish instructors. Two Swedish officers and 150 gendarmes leave for Kerman at the end of July.

St. Petersburg, July 2 ("Times").—The Persian Regent is now conferring in Paris with Vosukh-ed-Dowleh, the Foreign Minister, and with Mustaufi-el-Mamelik, the War Minister. If the Regent returns it is believed that he will associate the Shah with him in the government for one year to familiarise the boy sovereign with his duties. At the end of that period the Shah, who will be eighteen, will be ceremonially crowned and take up the reins of office. Next autumn proposals will probably be submitted for summoning a Senate and small Assembly.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, July 4.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

The appearance of the Princess Royal at the reception of the Marchioness of Salisbury last night was extremely welcome, and it is hoped that her Royal Highness will resume her wonted place in Society. She is just now enjoying better health than for many years past, and is looking forward with interest to resuming her fishing in the trout streams of the Highlands while she is staying at Mar Lodge for the summer vacation.

MARCONI RECORD.

The seventy sittings of the long-drawn-out Marconi inquiry, which were brought to a termination yesterday, in all probability create a record so far as Select Committees of the House of Commons are concerned. In all, Sir Albert Spicer and his colleagues sat for a period of eight months. Inquiry by Royal Commission is, of course, a much more lengthy affair. The Vaccination inquiry, it will be recalled, went on for no fewer than seven years, whilst the sittings of the Licensing Commission and the Vivisection Commission also ran into several years.

IRISH OR ENGLISH?

Is Sir John French an Irishman or an Englishman?—a popular topic in the Service clubs just now. He is certainly a Kentish man by birth (or should one say a Man or Kent?), but he is undeniably descended from an Irish familly. As he has now been created Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Irish Regiment, it would seem that the authorities regard him as belonging to the sister island.

DAUDET'S REQUEST.

A good story is told of a spirited dialogue between Henri Rochefort and Alphonso Daudet at a time when the former was trying to produce a revolution and the letter had just produce a play. "I have a hundred thousand men behind me," Rochefort boasted. "They will follow me wherever I like to lead them." "In that case" replied Daudet, "let me implore you, in the name of our old friendship, to lead them to the Odeon"; at which theatre Daudet's "L'Arlesienne" was being performed to a beggarly array of empty benches.

THE FIRST "AD."

Lord Northcliffels, eulogy of the "vast new profession" of advertising makes it interesting to recall that the first newspaper adevertisement on record appeared in the "Moderate" on March 27, 1649. It concerned a horse "stolen from grass on March 17 from one John Rotherham, of Barnet," and promised that any one "giving tidings of him shall have what content they will or can desire for their pains." The second known advertisement—in the sedately entited "Severall Proceedings in Parliament for December 12, 1650—also concerned a stolen horse, and (the libel law being then less severe than now) frankly stated that "John Rylands, a butcher, and ruddy flaxen hair, about 30 years of age suspected."

A WESLEY RELIC.

The flotsam and jetsam of the auction-room includes in a forthcoming sale in London of Wesley relics a pane of glass from the window of a house in Brentford, in which the preacher once lived. Scratched thereon by the aid of a diamond are the words. I will never leave thee, nor forsake the. Glory be to God, "Under this, and in the handwriting of another—and sympathetic—tenant, is the subscription Amen."

"PRINCEHEP."

The announcement of Sir Samuel Evans at the last Guildhall luncheon by his official title," the President of the Divorce Court" a detect of taste which the City Corporation is now inquiring into, was not so embarrassing and incident as to which befell the late Val Prinsep. Asked his name at a public function he replied Prinsep only to hear the rootman proclaim to the assembly in loud tones, "Prince Hep."

MUSIC IN THE RAIN.

At nine o'clock last night, in the torrential downpour of rain, the entire audience in the paying enclosure at the performance of the County Council band at the Embankment Gardens, Charing Cross, was two women and two men. All the hundreds of other seats were vacant; and the free promenaders numbered only a score or two. It was from under an umbrella that one of the men listened to the "Meistersinger" overture, but his fellow-enthusiast, sitting apart and cheerily smoking a pipe, was umbrellaless and coatless, and wore a straw hat. It is a splendid arrangement by which the Embankment music now goes on till 10 p.m. on all week-days; but surely on such a dripping night as last some one should be empowered to declare the entertainment off.

OUR PLANETS PACE.

Our planet is just now enjoying a comparatively restful time, for at midnight today it attains its greatest distance from the sun, and, obedient to the laws of orbital motion, it will then be moving at its slowest, a quiet amble of only 1,092 miles a a minute. After to-day it will begin to liven up as it makes for the perihelion of its orbit, which it is due to reach in the first week of next January, when it will need to increase its present speed by some thirty-nine miles a minute to avoid being dragged into the great central fire round which it circles. When the sun shows itself above the horizen to-morrow morning, 94,450,000 miles should separate its centre from the observer on the earth—a distance which will have decreased by 3,160,000 miles in January. The little of tilt of the earth's axis is a bigger factor in the making of our seasons than the sun's varying distance; but because the northern hemisphere has its midsummer when the earth is in aphelion and moving slowest, our spring and summer exceed by eight days the length of those seasons in southern climes.

THE KING AND QUEEN.

The twentieth anniversary of the marriage of their Majesties falls on Sunday next, and it is of interest to note that the ceremony was the first of the kind that had been performed in the Chapel Royal, St. James's for over thirty-five years. The previous occasion when the marriage service was recited there was on January 25, 1858, when Queen Victoria's eldest daughter was united to the Emperor Frederick.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discoloratious, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

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"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

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By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

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